

SHRI SHIVAJI MATA
MAGAZINE



SHRI SHIVAJI

ATORY MILITARY SCHOOL
(Poona Public School)

MAGAZINE

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November 1934 to April 1935.

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FEAR NOT THE TRUTH
AND
“PLAY THE GAME.”

OUR AIMS.

To become like the best Public Schools in

- (i) Efficiency.
- (ii) High ideals.
- (iii) Equally high standard of training for the whole school
 - (a) For Academic accomplishments.
 - (b) On the Playing Fields.

So that Body and mind work in harmony and
efficiently.

The former (a) is slowly improving, but can only do so fully after several years, as the Instruction needs to be the same as in a Public School, and for this much experience of this kind is required on the part of the Staff. The latter (b) is rapidly becoming “un fait accompli” thanks to our already having as good amenities as good Public Schools in the way of Playing Fields and “coaching” facilities.

We also aim at having a separate “Preparatory School” for Boys age 6 to 12 and Four or more “Houses” in the actual “Public School” for Boys age 13 to 19.

It is high time India came on the map and showed the World she can compete in International Sports in other events than Hockey and Polo. Our future “Aims” are in a few years time to take Touring “School Boy” Teams from this School for the following:—

- (a) Cricket Team and Athletes to England to compete with English Public Schools.
- (b) Rugby Football Team and Athletes to New Zealand to compete with New Zealand Public Schools.

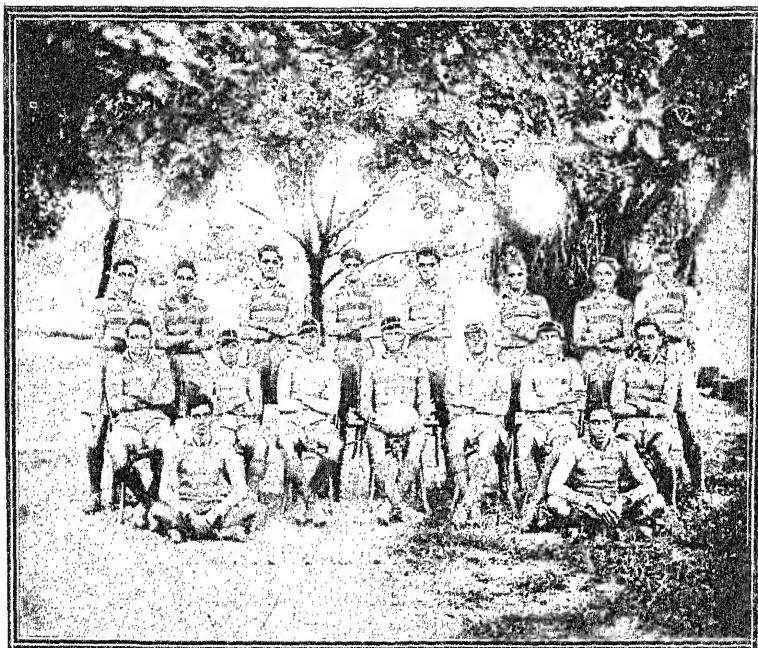
See page 112 and inside of the Back Cover for our Achievements.

GROUP.

RUGBY FOOTBALL 1ST XV 1937.

This is we believe the first Indian School to have a "Rugger" Team.
We have played 5 matches—Won three and lost two.

See account of Rugger page.



Left to Right Seated:—

K. A. Charge, S. P. Borade.

2nd Row Seated:—

K. B. Joshi, V. B. Nikam, V. R. Bedekar, D. D. Redkar,
Y. K. Sawant, A. Dhone, S. D. Shinde.

Top Row Standing:—

G. N. Katju, S. N. Mahant, B. M. Bhongle, D. D. Gaikwad,
D. Watsa, B. S. Shetty, K. Rao, M. Mirza.

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SCHOOL MAGAZINE MAY 1938.

EDITORIAL.

This the second number of our School Magazine will in form be much the same as that of October 1936, when we opened with "Editorial and short History of the School". This year we continue that History. Of course we mean our school History only, though a Public School History generally affects a great deal more than the actual School.

Public Schools of England have not only influenced the History of their school but of England and most other parts of the Empire and many parts of the World. It is therefore probable that if this school continues to advance along Public School lines it will influence not only the "School family" but possibly the whole Presidency and other parts of the Indian Empire. This influence should be carried from the school by the Boys to all parts of India. It does not depend on what examinations they pass, or only in a lesser degree, but by the force of Character and integrity they take away with them, without this they can be of little use to India, no matter what examinations they may pass. We lay stress on this in our Editorial as it is the root and main prop of Public School Education. It is the reason why there has always been a demand for Public School Boys all over the British Empire especially in the services, as School Masters and in business. During the past year we have seen something of the Empire, as eight Boys of the school spent two months in England at the time of the Coronation. Our 1936 Diwali Tour took us to Cape Comorin the extreme Southern point of India, and our 1937 Diwali Tour took us north to Delhi, Simla and Dehra Dun. Separate accounts of these three Tours of the years 1936-37 will be found further on in this Magazine.

Sound Education must include

- (i) Education of the Brain or Academical education for examinations.
- (ii) Education of the Body i.e., Physical development by means of "Diet", games and sports and other organised recreations.
- (iii) Education of the Spirit by teaching Religious Toleration.

- (iv) Education in the Holidays of those things that cannot be done at school, such as—Touring, a spirit of Adventure, reading books and the best papers on General matters that cannot be read in the busy life of a School Term.
- (v) Education in "Character".

This last, "Character Training", is really the most important and can only be carried out if due and equal attention are paid to the first four.

If all these five are not given their due place in Education and over much stress is paid to the first i.e., merely to book work and the passing of Exams, the Youth of a Nation will grow up unbalanced and the seeds be sown for discontent and intolerance by students from Colleges and Universities and others from the Nations Schools. In these circumstances a Nation is probably heading for some form of Revolution or Civil Strife.

Mr. Baldwin late Prime Minister and an old Harrovian, in one of his speeches once said that he believed the only things he learnt at School that were of much use to him in after life were those he learnt "Subconsciously". I believe this "subconscious" learning is of the first importance and may be bracketed with number 5 above, "Character". Those two are the whole essence of Education and are what one absorbs in a good Public School. But remember that full Public School Education is not a matter of 1 or 2 years, it must be 5 years or more and should be from about 12 to 18 years of age.

The Indian Public have not yet grasped much of what Public School Education means, our Boys are doing so. Those who went to New Zealand in 1935 lived in Public Schools of that country where the education is exceptionally good. Those eight who came on our Coronation Tour lived in Public Schools in England. We have now become affiliated to Sherborne, one of the oldest Public Schools in England. Accounts of this school appear further on.

While in England "The Times" and "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" published letters about this school and an appeal for £50000 for its general improvement. This was necessary as so far sufficient funds have not been forthcoming in this country. It is impossible to have anything approaching Public School Education without—

- (1) Adequate School Buildings and "Houses".
- (2) Sufficient and efficient Playing Fields and Games "Coaches".
- (3) Public School Teaching Staff.
- (4) Endowment fund.
- (5) Scholarship fund.

We are very far from having all the above. A sum of approximately twenty Lakhs is now required to enable us to complete the school and bring it up to the above Public School standard.

There have been no donations to the school in the past year in reply to the appeal made in our last School Magazine, with the exception of a very generous gift for our sports ground of Rs. 5,000 from H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Secretary to the Public Schools Society, London, Mr. Kenneth Hare Scott, also wrote to the London papers in reply to my letters, his letter being cabled to the Times of India and other Indian Papers. He entirely agreed with my proposal about our School becoming a Public School for the Bombay Presidency. However he added that he believed "A chain of Public Schools all over India" was the real necessity and should be started as early as possible. A very glorious thought and of course a necessity for the Education of Youth for the future India. But, who is going to supply "the chain of endowments and funds necessary"? We so far have not been able to attract any Endowments, Scholarships etc., for one Public School!

"The Times" published several answers to the letter of appeal they had published, these generally pointed out that it was high time the Indian Public learnt they had to finance their own Public Schools. Sir Feroze Khan Noon (High Commissioner for India) fully agreed that it was high time India started and financed more Public Schools in India, he also very kindly entertained us in London at India House. We hope the Indian Public, may respond by supplying the twenty Lakhs now required. If more Public Schools are not now founded in this country, Educated Indians and others who can afford to do so will continue to send their sons to Public Schools in England or to European schools in India—neither of which are as satisfactory as Indian Public Schools.

We have had a successful year in most respects. A fair proportion of Boys have passed their examinations, and we have just heard that David B. Watsa has passed into the I.M.A. We have been fairly successful in Cricket and Rugby football. Our Playing Fields are maintained though we have not sufficient funds to improve them. Our Rugger XV have improved a great deal in this their second year. The standard of Athletics, games, riding and other sports has also improved.

The Teaching Staff is slightly better than it was a year ago, but there is much room for improvement which can only come when Endowments increase. We have two new English Masters from English Public Schools coming next Term. One of them being an old friend, Mr. S. S. Cameron, recently on Bombay Educational Staff.

We have maintained our numbers of 70 to 80 Boys and all Castes still live happily as one family as at an English Public School, our Prefects do their job very well, and are of course the makings of the School.

Commemoration Day September 20th was as usual a School Holiday and to celebrate it we played the last of our Rugger House Matches and then went to a good Historical Cinema "Lloyds of London" depicting episodes in the life of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar.

We ended the school summer term with a private visit from H. E. The Governor Sir Roger Lumley who came to see our Rugger XV play the Panchgani High School, a match on our ground on October 12th. Examinations ended the previous day and the School House Supper and break up took place on the 13th, the Boys leaving for their Homes on the 14th October.

Our Diwali Tour of 25 Boys including most of our first Cricket XI started off in school Buses on 15th October. The chief aim of this year's Tour was Educational and to again visit Dehra Dun and play cricket against both the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College and the Military Academy or Indian Sandhurst. We managed to win the first match and had a "Draw" in the second. Very unfortunately our Tour Cricket Scoring Book was lost so we cannot give the details of these matches or of those played in Hyderabad and Travancore States in our Diwali Tour of 1936. Most of our chaps were below their best "form", this is usually the case on our somewhat strenuous "Tours".

Our Boys continue to respond well to our efforts to give them the same chances as Public School Boys in England. We only need some public support to crown our efforts and really give Indian Youth the opportunity it deserves but which it has not had in the past.

We booked eighteen Tourist passages to England by P & O from Bombay on April 16th—these were for a Cricket Team and others from this school, as we had arranged a Tour of our cricket team for two months to various Public Schools in England. The Tour could only take place if Rs. 30,000 had been subscribed for the Tour, and we issued an appeal for donations. It would do good not only to this school but to the name of good cricket throughout India

However donations were not forthcoming so we very reluctantly had to cancel the Tour.

Intimation has just been received from the Secretary to the Foreign Department to the Government of His Highness The Maharajah Holkar of Indore that under certain conditions His Highness is prepared to donate a very generous sum of Rs. 50,000. This to be a nucleus with which to start one "House" for this School. The approximate sum necessary for the foundation, building and endowment of each "House" amounts to not less than five Lakhs. Of this sum approximately half is necessary for purchase of Land and for Buildings, and half for endowment fund. Each "House" accommodates 50 to 100 Boys and there should be at least four such "Houses" to make a "Public School".

His Highness The Maharajah of Kolhapur has very generously guaranteed the financial aspect of our school for the coming year 1938-39, thus enabling us to improve our Teaching Staff and get more Public School Masters. This will also give time for Their Excellencies The Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and Governor of Bombay to consider "Memorials of Appeal" that were submitted to them with the proposal that this school should expand to a Public School for this Presidency and with a separate Preparatory School for smaller Boys.

General Pope kindly presided at our School House Supper and Prize giving in April 1937.

The Army Commander General Sir John Brind, very kindly presided at our School "House Supper" and Prize giving on April 10th, 1938. In his speech he pointed out that a Public School could not progress and expand without ample Public support, and that old Boys of the School and others should send as many Boys to the school as possible. He pointed out that our Boys have wonderful opportunities, and which can be had at few other schools. He laid special stress on our boys opportunities for Touring both in and out of India. We very much appreciated his parting remark, that he hopes to come and see our school playing "Rugger" next term.

As regards "Touring", both in and out of India. I believe this to be one of the greatest necessities for Indian Boys, that they may help Indian advancement when they are older. Most of the Education they absorb by these Tours in and especially outside India, is "Subconscious". They are learning all the time and without effort or realizing the fact. Later in life they will, if they get the opportunities, put this knowledge into practical use to help India forward. They will have far more in their characters and much greater knowledge than the majority of those who have never travelled. We sincerely hope that we have established a Tradition in this school for Touring, also that the passing of Exams., important as it undoubtedly is, is not "the be all" and "end all" of Education.

WARNING TO PARENTS.

Work! Work! Work!

We have heard it said that we devote more time to "games and sports" than to study at this school. This is entirely untrue. It is due to our having properly organized games and sports which many other schools can not have. We also give more actual time to combined class work and Preparation Work in the school than most other schools. The above is only possible because we are organized on the line of an English Public School, and work on the "House" system.

It is impossible for schools with "Day Boys" and without sports grounds and without compulsory and properly organised and coached games for the whole school to carry out the above.

Our object is to give all our Boys, in the course of say 5 years, the opportunities that English Boys have at their Public Schools and in their Homes in England. We believe Indian Boys seldom have

these opportunities and that they are among the most important principles in the building up and formation of "Character", and that this brings much strength and happiness to the Boys.

Our Day is divided up as follows and every Boy in the School has to take part.

AN ORDINARY DAY'S PROGRAMME AT THE SCHOOL.

6-00 a.m.	Boys get up, wash and dress (P.T.)
6-30 a.m.	Cup of milk or Tea and Biscuit.
6-45 to 7-30 a.m.	P.T. or Drill (4 mornings per week).
7-30 a.m.	Breakfast.
8-00 a.m.	Roll Call and Prayers.
8-15 to 11-00 a.m.	Class Room Work 4 periods.
11-15 a.m.	Lunch (morning meal).
12 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Extra Classes, (small Boys have to lie down for one hour).
1-00 to 3-15 p.m.	Class Room Work 2 Periods. Preparation 1 Period.
3-15 p.m.	Tea.
3-45 to 5-30 p.m.	Sports Ground (Properly organized and efficiently coached games and sports).
5-45 to 6-45 p.m.	Extra Classes and small Boys "Preparation".
7-00 p.m.	Parade Uniform and March to the Mess.
7-05 p.m.	Dinner (evening meal).
8-00 p.m.	Roll Call and prayer.
8-15 p.m.	Small Boys go to Bed.
8-15 to 9-45 p.m.	All Larger Boys Preparation.
10-00 p.m.	Lights out.
10 to Midnight	After having Tea and Biscuits Boys going in for Exams and also Prefects are permitted to and do work in their "Cubicles" and "Studies".
9-30 p.m.	"Prefects" come and listen in to Wireless News from Daventry England.
Wednesday Saturday and Sunday	Boys may stay in Bed till 7-15 a.m.

On Wednesday—Afternoon class work ends at 2-30 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. and tea is half an hour earlier.

On Saturday—Class work 8 to 10-30 a.m.

All Boys have to read an English Book from the School Library on Saturday 12 to 1 p.m., and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m.

English conversation at all times except on Sunday.

Saturday and Sunday every Boy in the school must be, and any masters who are so trained should be, on our Sports grounds for properly organized and coached games and sports from 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Tea on sports ground.

Larger Boys encouraged to go to selected "Talkies", at which there are "News Reels" of world affairs at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday.

In the course of a whole year we have the following games and sports and other recreations:—

Summer Term and in the Rains. Cricket and Rugby Football. Hunting with Poona and Kirkee Hounds on Sunday morning.

Winter Term. Hockey, Boxing, Gymnastics, Athletics.

Throughout the year. Tennis, Squash Racquets, Golf. Swimming, Rowing, Riding, Shooting Rifle and Shotgun, Indian games, Physical Training and Drill, Basket Ball, Volley Ball. All the above are supplied free, within the inclusive school charges of Rs. 800 per year, without any "Extras".

PUTRID PLATITUDES FOR PIOUS PREFECTS.

In continuation of the XIII Platitudes in our 1936 Magazine we add twenty more.

- (xiv) Love is greater than Hate and will always win in the long run.
- (xv) This world is the Home of the Human race, we are put into it in order that we may improve it and make it a happier and better place to live in.

- (xvi) At School one's Body needs Education and training as much as one's Brain, otherwise a Boy will probably grow up unbalanced and unreliable.
- (xvii) Character is what we are, we make our character while we are at School.
- (xviii) "Opportunities" are the first necessity in the making of character, the next is making the most of our "Opportunities".
- (xix) Public School education should give you the greatest possible "Opportunities".
- (xx) "Good Friday" is the Day a crime was carried out over 1900 years ago, half the world is still suffering for it and half the world does not believe it.
- (xxi) All religions lead to God, man has intervened unnecessarily and believes he is more important than God.
- (xxii) Caste and Politics have little to do with Religion or Education, and are not part of Public School life.
- (xxiii) There is no short cut to success in Education, whether for Examinations, on the Playing Fields, in the field of sport, in the fine Arts such as Music, Painting etc., all need years of hard work.
- (xxiv) Remember that the Education or the so called "length of the Course" at this or any Public School is not less than six years, i.e., from 13 to 18 years inclusive, and irrespective of what Exams: a Boy may pass in that time.
- (xxv) Learn when young to use those most important words of the English Language "Please" and "Thank You".
- (xxvi) Cleanliness comes next to Godliness.
- (xxvii) One of the first Principles of War is to keep oneself and those subordinate to one "fit," both physically and mentally, for Active Service at all times.
- (xxviii) This lesson of "fitness" is best learnt as a Boy at School from age 10 to 20, otherwise it is more difficult or impossible to learn when older.
- (xxix) It is of equal importance for all the youth of a Nation to be "fit" physically and mentally.

- (xxx) The spirit of Adventure should be one of the aims of youth.
- (xxxi) Non-cooperation, civil disobedience and passive resistance are false doctrines and lead to Civil Strife.
- (xxxii) Unity is necessary for success.
- (xxxiii) God helps those who help themselves, namely those who do their utmost in work and all else in their daily lives.

BOYS HOLIDAY HOME AND FARM.

We have found that one of the chief handicaps that many Boys suffer from in India is lack of real useful occupations, recreations and supervision in their holidays. Many have almost nothing to do or their parents expect them to study at the same subjects in the holidays as they do in classes in term time. This is an entirely wrong interpretation of what school holidays are for. It may possibly help a Boy to pass an exam, even this is doubtful, any way it will ruin his chances in many other respects. To try and give some of our Boys the same chances in their holidays as English Public School Boys, we are trying to start a Holiday Home and Farm near Mahableshwar. We have purchased four acres of fruit farm land, have sunk one good well and are constructing a second. A further two acres of jungle are also being added. So far so good, we need twenty thousand Rupees to complete the work. With this amount we can build a small Bungalow, Servants quarters, stables for ten ponies, make a Squash court and Tennis court etc. We hope to do much of this and the Farm work with the Boys themselves. We have an ideal site $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mahableshwar. The outlook is superb. One mile away on one side we overlook old Mahableshwar, and to the West we get a view direct to Pratapgad Fort and then over miles and miles of hills and jungle of the Konkan to the Sea 60 miles away. It is to be called "The New Forest". We had a great opening of this on May 16th. We had a Paper Chase on Horses and ended up a Twelve mile course at our property "The New Forest", where we entertained about 40 at Breakfast in the jungle.

There were many children and I hope we may have done something to encourage young people in India to ride and learn to love a Horse. There were many first class Ponies and Horses

at our Paper Chase. Six of our Boys were riding. I have brought Boys to Mahableshwar for Summer Holidays for five years. The first two staying in the Central Hotel and for the last three I have rented a Bungalow. This is both expensive and not as instructive or satisfactory as having a holiday home of our own. Up to date an anonymous donor has paid for every thing spent on "The New Forest". He is willing to present it to the school or turn it into a Boys Holiday home as soon as this appeal for Rs. 20,000 meets with satisfactory response.

It will be for this school entirely if the Public support the school with endowments and scholarships so that it may become a Public School on a sound and permanent basis for the Bombay Presidency.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SCHOOL.

Since our last Magazine October 1936 we have carried out the following three major Tours besides several smaller ones, in India, with Cricket XI.

- (i) October to November 1936, with 20 Boys. Motor Bus Tour to Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore States and Ootacamund, Cape Comorin, Madura, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, Madras, Bangalore, Belgaum.
- (ii) October to November 1937 with 26 Boys. Motor Bus Tour to Nasik, Indore, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Ambala, Simla, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Aligarh.

Out of India.

Coronation Tour to England, with 8 Boys.

The following are the detailed accounts of these Tours:—

SHORT ACCOUNT OF DIWALI TOUR TO SOUTH INDIA IN 1936.

October to November 1936 in South India with 20 Boys of the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

Our third Diwali Tour (1936) has come to a very successful conclusion. We were able to take 20 Boys on the Tour this year as opposed to 17 last year and 9 the year before. This year we went to South India. In many respects it has been the most

interesting and instructive Tour we have had in India. The actual strain of the Tour was possibly greater and all concerned (including the Chevrolet Buses and Car) stood up to the strain very well. We covered 2,800 miles by road and 80 miles by Train and climbed over the Nilgiri Hills at Ootacamund to a height of about '8000 feet. We had a lot of rain and some ghastly roads in certain parts of the Madras Presidency and at Pondicherry, but on the whole the roads were very good. We were given a most wonderful welcome and made State Guests in His Exalted Highness, The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar's Dominions, and also by His Highness, The Maharaja of Travancore at Trivandrum. At both these places we played Cricket matches and stayed several days. All those we met were kind and helpful to us, it is impossible to mention all by name and it would fill up too much space. At Pondicherry His Majesties British Consul gave us very great assistance. At Bangalore and Mysore being the Dusserah Festival we could not get any cricket or other Matches. We were, however, very fortunate and saw the famous Mysore Dusserah Procession of truly oriental splendour. We also saw the very fine illuminations of the Mysore Palace and its surroundings by night. We visited numerous places of great historical interest such as the battle fields of Golconda Fort, Seringapatam, Pondicherry, Cudalore, Wandewash, Ranipet and the vicinity of Arcot and Vellore.

We possibly now realize more fully what a very big part these places in South India played in the history of India at the time of the East India Company. We saw Temples and places of worship of every kind and description including the famous ones at Madura.

We got very good first hand experience of some of the "Filth and horrors" to be seen and smelt in India. The stink of thousands and thousands of human beings "easing nature" all round our camp for two days in one of the most Civilized Cities of India will I am sure stink in all our nostrils for the rest of our lives.

We passed over the Nilgiris via Ooty and through Malabar, Cochin and Travancore right down to Cape Comorin, India's Land's End. We all had some very good sea-bathing, some Boys had never seen the sea before and few had bathed in it. We had every conceivable kind of camping place, the centre of Cities, dense jungle, on the Sea Shore at Cape Comorin, River Banks, Railway platforms of small stations, the 1st and 2nd Class Waiting Rooms at Trichino-

poly and others too numerous to mention. We managed to get under some sort of building or shelter practically every night we experienced any rain, and at times we had really heavy storms.

We passed through Tea Gardens and Coffee estates and saw these luxuries growing and the leaves and berries being gathered. At Madras the 3/10th Baluch Regiment kindly put us up at St. Thomas' Mount. The 10/5th Maharatta Light Infantry very kindly accommodated us at Belgaum. One of the things that interested the Boys and myself as much as any thing was the famous Marine Aquarium on the Sea shore at Madras and all now realize that there are sea snakes, and though they seldom bite they are more venomous than those on land. We had first hand experience of the Priests of Temples refusing entry to those not of the required Caste also of the insanitary conditions surrounding them in some places. Incidentally, one of the filthiest and most insanitary places I have struck in India was an Indian Christian village in the Konkan!

We all now possibly realize the immensity of the language problems of India. About two hundred miles from the centre of the Deccan hardly a soul understood the Maratha language. In Hyderabad State there were four main Languages spoken.

We passed a few hundred miles where almost the only language understood was Malialum, then through the Canarese speaking area, then through a land where Tamil was the only language commonly spoken and so on through a Telugu land. Though between us all we were able to speak a dozen Indian Languages we found in many places that it was impossible to make ourselves understood. Possibly we now realize more fully that for rapid advancement to Nationhood India must develop some common language as soon as possible. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and even Counties spoke different languages about a hundred years ago and the people hardly inter married.

They also very possibly "eased nature" anywhere and everywhere as is done at the present time out here, on the main thoroughfares, and by the general Public round this school and the Law Courts and Poona City. In the end, Education and sound religion can alone stop this sort of thing, especially Women's education so that they insist on proper sanitary arrangements and "spank" their children in their Infancy if they "ease nature" elsewhere. One

to two generations of this will stop much of the "filth and horror" now existing in India.

We saw much of the real beauty of India, and India is a Land full of natural beauty and glorious scenery. On the whole, I think we realize there are few places to equal or more beautiful than our Deccan and the Western Ghats. There are few finer views at this time of year than that from Mahableshwar over the Konkan to the Indian Ocean—a marvellous view at Sunset.

Our Tour started on October 17th and we got back to Poona on November 10th, the cost came to approximately two thousand rupees (the Boys were actually charged Rs. 75/- each). This is remarkably cheap for 27 people to travel over 2800 miles by car and 80 miles by train—of this about eight to nine hundred went in petrol and drivers and servants food and wages and a hundred and twenty five in railfare for three trucks for cars and 27 third class tickets from Mahaboobnagar to Kurnool. Of course, wear and tear to the Buses is not included. But very good food supplies and accommodation are included.

We hope in future years to do similar Tours upto Northern India and the North West Frontier also to Assam and the North East Frontier.

At one place we saw good Cricket Umpiring by that famous all England Test Match Cricketer, Mr. Bill Hitch. One of the most useful experiences the Boys had as one seldom sees really good Cricket Umpires. Incidentally "Bill Hitch" is one of the leading Cricket Coaches of Glamorganshire County.

We once again have to thank the Western India Automobile Association head Office at Bombay for working out the whole road itinerary for us of a most successful Motor Tour.

No Boys were ever sick. At least not more than "being sick" from eating too many very raw unripe Cocoanuts, I think six in a few hours to one Boy was the record, almost coming up to my own juvenile records on unripe green cooking apples!!

We made a wonderful collection of Butterflies as we proceeded to add to our School collection, in all getting about sixty new kinds. The largest being from Travancore and measuring six inches from tip to tip of wings.

Among the Boys were Brahmins, Maharattas, Mohamedans, Parsis, Christians and others and some from North India. As usual they all "came up to scratch", and did remarkably well in every way and were a credit to this school and India.

The following Boys came on our 1936 Divali Tour:—

D. D. Redkar	M. Mirza
B. H. Jagad	R. Khan
D. Watsa	B. S. Shetty
Y. K. Sawant	A. J. Dhone
D. D. Gaikwad	F. Khambatta
K. B. Joshi	K. S. Garge
V. R. Parab	R. D. Wagle
G. N. Katju	M. M. Bankar
S. D. Shinde	H. R. Paur
N. S. Medora	M. S. Rege

DIWALI TOUR TO NORTH INDIA IN 1937.

Each Diwali Holidays we have done a Motor Tour with Boys of the school. In 1934 we went to the London Melbourne Air Race at Allahabad, and to Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares and Dehra Dun. In 1935 we did a Cricket Tour to play the Chiefs Colleges at Indore and Ajmere and other parts of Rajputana.

In 1936 we went to South India with a Cricket Team and went to Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore States and to Cape Comorin, Trichinopally, Pondicherry, Madras, and Bangalore.

This year 1937 we did a similar Tour and took 26 Boys and have just returned from just over a 3000 mile Tour to Nasik, Indore, Gwalior, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Delhi, Ambala, Simla and Dehra Dun, returning via Roorkee, Meerut and Aligarh etc.

We have had a most successful Tour in every way. The following came on the Tour this year and carried out duties as shown, most of them have been on our previous School Tours and so know the Ropes.

D. D. Redkar	Captain of Tour and Games.
N. G. Rana	Assistant.
D. Watsa	Adjutant and Driver.
D. D. Gaikwad	Assistant.
S. N. Mahant	Quarter Master.
B. S. Shetty	Assistant.
G. N. Katju	Medical Officer and Accountant.
R. C. Dube	Assistant.
Y. K. Sawant	Mess President.
D. D. Gaikwad	Mess Secretary.
C. E. Holkar	
K. A. Charge.	
R. C. Dube	
F. Khambatta	
N. G. Rana	
K. Rao	
S. D. Shinde	O.C. Orderly Officers.
S. C. Patny	
A. N. Jatar	
Aziz Hassan	
Abbas	

} Mess Committee.

} Orderly Officers.

The following also came on the Tour and helped all the above in various ways, especially Pitching and Striking Camp and loading and unloading cars and buses.

Haider, Mendhi, H. R. Paur, B. R. Pant and S. P. Bhosle.

The following joined us at Delhi where they had been up for the I.M.A. examination.

B. H. Jagad
 J. A. Nikam
 V. R. Bedekar
 K. B. Joshi

They took over various duties when they joined us.

We left Poona on the 15th October at about midday and had some Tyre troubles in our first two days, and were very lucky twice, not to have an upset "Bus" from Tyre bursts. On reaching Indore we

had two sick Boys, Dube with fever which he had a week previously started and got rid of by the 15th. However we had to leave him at Indore. Charge was unfortunate the day before our arrival at Indore, at our midday halt for food and a bathe in a river he dived into a rock and cracked his head open. The State Doctors at Indore were most kind to both these Boys and they were given special rooms in the State Guest House where I was living. We were all State Guests. The Boys were in a special Camp of huge tents with Electric Light etc., in the Compound of the Guest House. We all had a very good Mess together in the Dining Room of the Guest House. We saw the sights of Indore, the Daly College was closed for the holidays, however we met the Principal Mr. Salter also the General Officer Commanding the State Forces, General Carpendale. I also lunched at the Residency and explained much about our school to the Resident and other Guests.

We met our M. T. Holkar and visited his Home and also saw the Borade brothers. We also met V. R. Chavan (Head Boy and Captain of Games in this school for 4 years) who has joined the Indore State Forces, in which he should do very well.

We stayed two days at Indore and cannot thank all those State Officials and others sufficiently for the great kindness and hospitality they showed us. On behalf of this school I know you will all join me in thanking His Highness The Maharajah Holkar of Indore, The Diwan Saheb and others for their great kindness to such a very large party of us from this school.

We went on to Gwalior where we stayed at the very fine "Grand Hotel" near the Railway Station. We had arranged a cricket match with the Scindia Public School, but unfortunately this fell through owing to their being in the middle of Hockey Tournaments, and we saw them win their first match, and they eventually won the Tournament. Mr. Pearce the Principal most kindly showed the Boys over the school and entertained them at the Fort. We saw most of the Sights of Gwalior and also the new Imperial Airways Flying Boat Station on airways route Tigra Lake, about ten miles from Gwalior. It will be one of the chief Air Stations on the route across India from Karachi to Calcutta.

After two days at Gwalior we proceeded to Agra and after seeing the Fort and the Taj went on to Fatehpur Sikri where we camped a night. I always think Fatehpur Sikri is one of the most

interesting places in India. The next day we proceeded to Delhi where we all stayed at the Grand Hotel for three days and we were very comfortable and well fed there. We did a great deal of sight seeing in Delhi and saw most of the places of note in and around Old and New Delhi. Our party was increased from Delhi by the four Boys who had just completed the examination for the I.M.A. We went on to Ambala and thence to Kalka where we camped. The next day we went up to Simla by car for the day, starting at 8 a.m. and returning at 7 p.m., a very long day and a good many of us were car sick as it is a somewhat "furious hill road" of nothing but hair pin bends. The cold at Simla precluded the idea of camping there for the night—also only private cars are allowed on the road so we could not take our school Buses with our kit etc. We hired some taxis for the Trip. From Kalka we returned through Ambala and thence to the Jumna where we had rather a jolly camp on its banks. The more adventurous spirits climbed all over the railway Bridge after supper. In spite of pitch darkness they bagged half a dozen Pigeons with the aid of Electric Torches and Catapults. They were lucky not to fall into the Jumna or get run over by a Train and should have been put in jail for Trespass. But they thoroughly enjoyed it and it was good for them. The next day we went through Saharanpur and over the Timli pass of the Siwaliks to Dehra Dun, where we stayed for a week at the Royal Indian Military College. We had a wonderful and very full week. We met many people interested in our school who were at Dehra Dun, and all made many inquiries about the school, including the Chief of the General Staff, and the Chief Army Educational Officer from Army Headquarters who happened to be inspecting the R.I.M.C. and the Indian Military Academy at the time. We saw much of the R.I.M.C. and their Boxing Tournament. We played them a two day Cricket Match which we won. It was their first match of the season so they had not had much previous practice this year.

We spent the best part of a day at the I.M.A. (Indian Sandhurst) and played them a half day Cricket Match ending in a "draw".

We spent a day at the New Doon Public School and all had lunch there; our party being divided up among the various "Houses" of the School. We saw their first inter House Boxing Tournament. Mr. Foot, the Principal, was most kind and showed us the whole

school and Playing Fields etc. We thank him and the various House Masters for their great kindness and hospitality to us all. They also asked us to stay an extra day at Dehra Dun so that we could attend their "Founders Day" celebrations. Unfortunately we could not do so. The Doon Public School appears to be a most flourishing concern to which the Indian Public are eagerly sending their sons. The four Houses of 60 Boys each are all full and I understand they have a very large waiting list. They have ample and magnificent Buildings and playing Fields. Their eldest Boy is I believe still under 16 and the vast majority are still very small Boys so they were not able to take on our Cricket XI, however we hope we may meet them in many Games and Sports in the future. There should be several such schools in every Province in India. We spent a morning at another type of very good school, a Preparatory and Private School belonging to Colonel Brown. His school is also full and has about 200 Boys and is most flourishing. He was most kind to us and showed us all the buildings and playing fields and we met all the Boys. We thank him most sincerely and wish him and his school the very best of good luck.

The I.M.A., R.I.M.C., The Doon Public School and Colonel Brown's school are all doing wonderful work for the future India, and many more such schools as the last three are needed all over India. There are hundreds of such schools in England and Europe. There are hardly any in India. However Public Opinion in India is just beginning to wake up to the necessity of them.

All these institutions we stayed at and saw at Dehra Dun are in magnificent country in ample beautiful grounds of their own—all far away from all Cities and Bazaars with their lowering influences. The environment of a school has an enormous influence on the Boys and others connected with it. Hence the necessity of ample buildings and grounds in beautiful surroundings and never in crowded areas if it can possibly be avoided.

Quite one of the most remarkable institutions we saw at Dehra Dun was the Forest Department Research Institute and Museum, we only spent a few hours there and were most kindly shown all we could see in that short time by one of the Forest Officers on the Staff. It is one of the most magnificent buildings in India and in beautiful grounds of hundreds of acres.

We have very much pleasure in thanking all those who were so good to us at Dehra Dun. Very especially do we thank Mr. Philips, officiating Head Master of the R.I.M.C. (and Mr. Scott the Head Master who is on leave in England) and Major Bomford the Adjutant, for the very good arrangements made for our stay there. We had a capital Mess and at night two large fires in the Mess. We much appreciated these and many of our Boys from South India had never seen a fire or fireplace in a house before! Many of our Boys messed for some meals with the Boys of the R.I.M.C. and their Boys came and joined us in our Mess. We thank all the R.I.M.C. Boys and Staff for being so good to us and giving us such a good time. Our thanks are also especially due to Messrs. Berkeley and Pritchard who did so much as regards our Games and entertainment. The former is incidentally a Rugger International (playing for Scotland), wasted at the R.I.M.C. where they do not play Rugger! He should be here on our Staff! However I believe he is equally good at most other games. So presumably he cannot be spared.

Some of our chaps also played Tennis and Squash Racquets against Boys of the R.I.M.C., they were very good Games but we were badly beaten. We all think our chaps could take the R.I.M.C. on at Boxing, Hockey and athletics successfully, and hope in the future to take up trained teams to do so from this school. We hope the R.I.M.C. and the Doon School may send Teams to visit us here

A last word to thank all the Boys who came on the Tour. They were a wonderful lot, who as usual all did their best, and were a credit to the school and Indian Youth. They worked with a will in camp and were thoroughly "Jungly" as they naturally should be. I certainly was. They were capable of returning to civilization at a moment's notice and turning themselves out and behaving like respectable School Boys at each of the various places we halted at. This alone is a great strain on the average healthy Boy! We had many ripping camps on our Route, much bathing and a good deal of discomfort thrown in, very good for all of us. We have to thank H. H. The Raja of Aundh and Satara (Shahu Bhosle's Guardians) for very kindly each lending us a car for the Tour. Without these we could never have taken our party of 35 on the Tour i.e., 26 Boys, 4 Drivers, 4 Servants and myself.

On behalf of the school I once more thank them most sincerely for their kindness. We actually had two School Buses and three

cars for the Tour. Our Petrol Bill alone for the Tour was over Rs. 1,200/-!!

We covered over 3000 miles in our Month's Tour, had the most perfect weather and the Boys have all learnt a great deal. We only average about 150 miles per day and camp anywhere en route, generally by a river or canal and in the Jungle when possible, always well away from villages, Bazars and Cities. Our longest days run was our last from Dhulia to Poona 230 miles. It takes 2 hours to get started in the morning after we get up and two hours in the evening after we halt at a camp before evening food is ready. We lived very largely on the best European tinned foods, which saves much time.

On our return route from Dehra Dun we came over the Mohan Pass of the Siwaliks and then via Roorkee, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri (or Sipri), Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, getting back to Poona on evening of November 13th.

Well, to you boys who came on the Tour and all the youth of our School and India, the following are two among many things that will, I hope, stick right home in the minds of all the Boys who came on this Tour. The first is a sort of lesson to all Youth, written or rather carved on the very beautiful wood panelling of the "Chetwode Hall" and Library of the Indian Military Academy. I cannot remember the exact words of it, but the following is the rough meaning.

Your Country Comes First—

Always and Every Time.

Your Men Come Next—

Always and Every Time.

You Yourself and all to do

With You, Come Last—

Always and Every Time.

This fact of having to put considerations of "Self" last are of very great importance to any of you who ever hope to be good citizens, Officers in the Army and other services, or "Public School Masters". For the latter you have to—

- (1) Think of your school and House first always and every time.
- (2) Of the Boys under you at the school and your House, second, always and every time.
- (3) Of yourself and all your family, a very bad last.

Without these ideas in your head you cannot be a really good, or successful Public School Master.

Well, Chaps, just remember this, not only as an Officer in the Army and a Public School Master, but, in every profession and in every thing else in your life and for your country India, try to forget yourselves and caste, and be unselfish and think of your Country India, first, and of all those you are serving.

The second thing I wish to draw your attention to is the following extract from His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' very fine speech when he opened the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College or R.I.M.C. at Dehra Dun, as follows:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' address on the occasion of the opening of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College.

13th March 1922.

"As General Jacob (afterwards Field Marshal Sir Claud Jacob) has said, the services of the forces of India in the Great War won for the rising generation of Indians the right to hold the King's Commission and the path to the highest ranks in the Indian Army is now open to India's young men. Never has a fairer or more honourable field been displayed before them; and I look with confidence to Young India to prove worthy of the great opportunities won for them by the soldiers of an older India in the hour of supreme trial.

From my own experience I may say that it is the first few blows on the anvil of life that give the human weapon the set and temper which carries it through life's battles. It is the pride of the English Public Schools that they have supplied the early training of those British Officers who with the aid of the gallant body of Indian Officers, have for years led and guided the fighting men of India to victory on many fields.

It is in order to give you the same opportunities and advantages that this college has been established. The young men of India who wish to go later to Sandhurst, and who aspire to hold a King's Commission, will receive their early training here.

I trust that those who are responsible for the administration of this college will keep before them, the great ideals of the Public Schools of England.

To those who aspire to the honour of a King's Commission, I say—work hard; play hard; live upright and honest lives; maintain untarnished the great martial traditions of India's fighting men; keep unsullied the chivalry and honour which has been handed down to you as a heritage by the Indian Princes and the warriors of old, by the Indian Officers of the past and by the British Officers who have trained the Indian soldier in peace and led him in war.

I shall always follow with interest the fortunes of a College which is to bear my name. I hope that its future record will make me proud of it."

Most of the above account of our Tour was written in the form of a letter to Boys of the School and our "Old Boys". We do these Divali Tours primarily for Educational purposes. To give our Boys some of the "Opportunities" that English Public School Boys have in their holidays and from their Homes. Most Indian Boys at Indian Schools do not have these "opportunities".

TOUR TO ENGLAND FOR THE CORONATION, 1937.

The following is a precis of four long letters I wrote to our Boys in India during our Coronation Tour to England April 9th to July 15th 1937.

The following Boys came on the Tour to England:—

- J. A. Nikam
- Y. K. Sawant.
- B. H. Jagad.
- D. D. Gaikwad.
- N. S. Medora.
- R. D. Wagle.
- A. N. Jatar.
- S. D. Poy.

We had a marvellous time and saw all it was possible for us to see both of countries we passed on the voyage and during our two months in England.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

To-day is the 19th of April and we have now been at sea for nine days. We have a very full ship load of passengers there being about a thousand altogether. This ship the Strathnaver is one of the finest and newest of the P & O steamers and is over 22,000 tons. Incidentally I returned to India from New Zealand and Australia on her with five of our Boys two years ago. Four of those same chaps are now in our party for this Tour. Well, as most of you know we left Poona on the 9th April after our "Break Up" supper and Prize giving (by General Pope) on April 8th. The big school Bus and Tourer car took us all to Bombay on the 9th where we stayed the night. There were a good number of Relations and friends and some "old Boys" to see us off from Ballard Pier on the morning of the 10th. A very welcome Telegram also reached us on the Strathnaver, it was wishing us all "Bon Voyage" from Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis, (one of the leading members of our Governing Body) most kind of him to remember us. We have got comfortable roomy Cabins and the weather has been perfect up to date—we are now half way between Port Said and Malta. The Boys have been entering for all the various ship's sports and games and have done very well, and bathed every day in the sea water swimming Bath.

I think I should now tell you something of our doings at Ports of call up to date. Our greatest run in the day has been 455 miles (about twice the speed at which I came to India in the ships of 30 years ago) and we reached Aden after four days, which is about 1,600 miles from Bombay. We did a 30 mile Tour at Aden and saw all there is to see. The actual Rock of Aden is a mighty pile of isolated volcanic rock standing out of the sea and joined to the main land by a sandy desert waste. The history of Aden goes back thousands of years. King Solomon is said to have been there, also the Queen of Sheba. Cain, the slayer of Abel, is also supposed to have been buried there. It has been through many vicissitudes, the Romans of Caesar occupied it at one period. Well, in our Motor tour of 30 miles, we first went and saw the famous old stone water tanks, the age of which no one really knows, but they were made several thousand years ago. These Tanks cover several acres, are

each cut out of the solid rock and are up to 100 feet in depth. One thing certain about them is that when they were made the rainfall must have been frequent otherwise they would be useless—as they are now expect as Archaeological relics. The present rainfall of Aden is practically nil—rain only coming about once in ten years, so the Tanks are almost always empty. The water of Aden now being supplied by Artesian Wells and the chief supply brought by pipe line from an Oasis about 12 miles from Aden. The old Military Barracks of Aden are now almost deserted. The Royal Air Force and Gunners now having the defence of the whole Aden Protectariate. The Air Force and Aerodrome are several miles from the rock of Aden and are on the sandy plain. From the rock one sees what appears to be a huge encampment of white Tents ten miles away—these are really huge piles of salt—there being two large Salt Companies who collect tons of salt, most of which is exported to Calcutta. We went and saw these and also went on to the Oasis five miles beyond, on the main land of Arabia. We left Aden and after two days arrived at Port Sudan, the Port of the Sudan, from which the railway goes to Khartoum, a twenty four hours train journey. We only had a couple of hours at Port Sudan, it is not a very large place—though for various reasons it is growing in importance. Had the Empire not controlled the Suez Canal and Aden and Red Sea Ports some other great Power would have controlled all these places and the History of India would probably be entirely different to what it has been in the past hundred years. Well, Port Sudan is a small harbour with Coral reefs round it. Some of you came to Madras on our last Divali Tour and saw the wonderful coloured sea fish of the Marine Aquarium of Madras sea front. The sea at Port Sudan is full of such coloured fish. We took two taxis for an hour and motored around and saw the place and also 5 miles out to see Somali, Sudanese, Armenian and Abyssinian villages—all very neat and clean and tidy: beyond these stretches the Desert.

We arrived at Suez (Port Tufic) at 6 in the morning two days later. We had made arrangements to do a "Cooks-Tour" from Suez to Cairo rejoining our Boat at Port Said the same evening. There were about 100 fellow passengers doing this Tour. Though it was a long and some what tiring day, we much enjoyed it, and it is well worth doing and good value at a small cost. The whole trip for nine of us coming to about forty pounds. We went ashore in Cooks Motor Launches, packed like Sardines, at 7 a.m.; there we got Tourer Cars taking five passengers per car. The road from

Suez to Cairo over 100 miles is a perfect "Tarmac" Road with surface like a good tennis Court, so we flew along. It is all through desert and we did not even see a village the whole way. Half way "Cooks" have a small rest House where we halted for a cup of tea for a few minutes, and had to fight for the tea! I was last at Port Tufic for a week in the great war in 1915, and I do not think there was a direct kucha road to Cairo at all then. It must have been about ten o'clock when we reached Cairo, in the valley of the Nile. Here guides met us, they are called "Dragomen" in Egypt; one to every two cars. We were first taken to see the old Fort and Palace, which was a Hospital in the Great War for the wounded from Gallipoli and Palestine war Fronts; it is now empty. From it we got a magnificent view of Cairo and our first view of the Pyramids. We were next taken to the extremely fine Archaeological Museum. We spent one and half hours in this, our guide being an exceptionally good one (they are all Egyptians), he was amazingly well read and interesting and spoke perfect English, with a slight American Accent as he had spent some time at an American Mission School; he had also been educated in England.

Before telling you of some of the wonders we saw in the Cairo Museum I will give you a short outline of the History of Cairo. As you all know it is situated on the Nile and about one hundred miles from the mouth of the river where it flows into the Mediterranean near Alexandria.

Cairo, the Capital of Egypt, is a city composed of four towns founded at different periods. The Babylonians and Assyrian captives founded it about 525 B.C. calling it Babylon. The Mohomedans captured it and built the other Town on Cairo in 641 A.D. and 969 A.D. The history of Cairo is dark for it saw a series of cruelties and tyrannies from its various rulers. In 1517 the Turkish Sultan Selim I captured it. At the battle of the Pyramids in 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte captured it and occupied it for a few months, but in 1801 the English having command of the sea the French had to clear out of Cairo and Egypt. Incidentally part of the old "Bombay Army" from India were also part of our forces opposed to Napoleon in Egypt at this period. Napoleon had hoped after the capture of Egypt and with the aid of Russia to next turn his attention to India. In 1805 the present Royal Family in Egypt were put in power and have remained in Cairo ever since. Civilization in Egypt has made great advances in the past hundred years. The canals from the Nile

are a wonderful demonstration of irrigation. As you know the valley of the Nile is about the most fertile valley in the world. The Sahara Desert reaches to the Nile valley and is within ten miles of Cairo—we went into the Sahara Desert. The actual population of Egypt is about fourteen million, one million of whom live in Cairo. The population of this City is very mixed having representatives of most nations and religions. Well, the Museum, which was founded in 1857 by a Frenchman, is an enormous building covering over fourteen thousand square yards. It chiefly contains enormous Egyptian and Greek monuments of great antiquity, most of them several thousand years B.C. or before the Christian Era. These monuments tower above one's head and are mostly the statues of Egypt's old Kings and Queens. All the most famous scientists and archaeologists of the world have contributed to the exhibits that have been discovered in Egypt, and are now shown in this museum. The most important of all the exhibits are of recent discovery and are all connected with Tut-Ankh-Amen, the most famous of Egypt's ancient PHARAOHS and kings—he is known to have lived and died several milleniums B.C.

The excavations which led to the discovery of his Tomb and the eight amazing coffins (some of pure gold), in which he was buried, fill up the greater part of the Museum. Their discovery and the many disputes that followed with the Egyptian Government almost led to international complications and are so recent that we will say no more about them. All these discoveries were made at LUXAR about 450 miles from Cairo. Any way remember the name Tut-Ankh-Amen, commonly known as TUT, and when you go to Cairo whatever else you may do, GO and SEE the Museum and learn all you can about Mr. TUT. Well, after the Museum we went to a very good Hotel for Lunch. There being French waiters our Boys should have spoken French but did not do so. We spent some time in the more famous Egyptian shops of Cairo's attractive Bazars.

In the afternoon, we motored out ten miles to the Pyramids and the Sphinx, doing the end of the journey on camels. The Pyramids as you know are among the greatest wonders of the world. There are many Pyramids and they were the Tombs of the Pharaohs and ancient Kings of Babylon and Egypt. The most famous and largest is the CHEOPS Pyramid; it was built by KHEOPS a king of Egypt 3700 B.C. This is the largest building in the world, it contains two and half million blocks of stone

(Granite or Sandstone) each 40 cubic feet and weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. One hundred thousand men took over twenty years to build it. It is 450 feet in height each side is 764 feet long and the whole Pyramid covers thirteen acres. But it is not the outside or size of the Pyramid that is the real wonder, but the inside—so if you go to see the CHEOPS Pyramid do not fail to spend an hour INSIDE it with a competent guide. You will have to double up and almost crawl along some half mile of passages, but it is all well worth it. There are many ideas and theories about the CHEOPS Pyramid. Its INSIDE has really only been studied by scientists and archaeologists during the past 80 years or so, and its true history and interpretation have not yet been fully discovered or unfolded to the world. People have only recently shown any real interest in what it may stand for or represent. It is possible as stated by Professors Petrie Davidson and Stewart and others, that it shows the History, past present and future of the world. Any way read all you can, that these three geniuses have discovered and written about the CHEOPS Pyramid before you go and see it. It is incomparably the most wonderful building in the world.

The SPHINX dates from 3000 B.C. and means "The Father of Terror". It is a riddle of Egyptology. It is 66 feet high 187 feet long and its face is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, it has the face of a man the head of a woman and the body of a Lion and is carved out of one huge rock. All around the Sphinx are huge Temples, most of them only recently excavated, and this work is still proceeding. The Sahara desert sands have buried many wonders and treasures round the Pyramids.

After two hours at the Pyramids we once more mounted our Camels, returned to the Cars and doing ten miles to Cairo went and had a first class and much needed tea on a huge "Cooks" house boat on the River Nile. After half an hour at tea we went on to Cairo railway station where a special train was ready at 6-15 p.m., to take us to Port Said which we reached at 10-45 p.m. We had a very good dinner in the restaurant car on the train. The railway joins the Suez Canal at ISMALIA after which it runs along side the canal and we saw many ships passing through, all being brilliantly lit up with powerful search lights. Our train took us alongside the "WHARF" at Port Said from which we had two "Cooks" motor Launches to take us out a few hundred yards to our ship the Strathnaver. Five minutes after our arrival (11 p.m.) we weighed anchor and started for Malta. It is 1000 miles to Malta and takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.

It is three days since I wrote the first part of this letter and we are now past Malta and half way to Marseilles, which we reach early tomorrow morning. At present we can see the mountains of Sardinia on our "Port Bow", which is the sea language for "left side". This afternoon we go through the narrow "Bonifacio Straits" between Sardinia and Corsica, the latter is the Island where Napoleon was born. Not far from Corsica, but nearer the coast of Italy, is the Island of Elba where Napoleon was a prisoner, from which place he escaped before Waterloo in 1815—and you all know that after Waterloo he was sent as a prisoner to the Island of St. Helena half way down the west coast of Africa, where he finished his days.

Well, we got to Malta about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Twenty to thirty miles away we passed "The Indus" of the Royal Indian Navy. She is on her way to England for the Coronation to represent the Royal Indian Navy. Some way from the harbour we passed an "Aircraft Carrier" with a "Destroyer" alongside her. When we were fairly close to her, eight Aeroplanes were shot out of her, these flew off "In Formation" to meet the Indus. Just after this we saw several more Destroyers and Submarines led by a light Cruiser going out to meet the Indus to escort her into Malta Harbour. As she came into the harbour, Battle Ships and Cruisers gave her a right royal salute with Salvoes from their big guns. In Malta harbour were many ships of war of all types. The two Chief Battleships being The Queen Elizabeth and The Repulse. Malta is the Head quarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. We also saw the P & O. boat "The Viceroy of India". A few weeks ago she bumped into the side of the Suez Canal en route from Bombay and she is now at Malta undergoing repairs. We saw the enormous "Dry Dock" at Malta, in which there was a very large Battleship also undergoing some sort of overhauling and painting.

All the ships of the Navy and the Indus were flying "The White Ensign". As you possibly know only ships of the Royal Navy have the right to fly this flag, and the new Royal Indian Navy now have this same right. Well, we only had an hour and half on shore at Malta, we all had to show our Passports which is unusual at Malta, and is now due to the present Spanish Civil war and political tension in Europe. We took an hours worth of taxis, and so in a short space of time saw as much as possible. We had to do a sort of "dog fight" to get the taxis to start with. Malta harbour is very old with a mass of new and old fortifications.

Well, now to tell you a little about Malta and what we saw there. It is only about twenty miles long by ten miles broad. It is now the Headquarters of the Naval, Military and Air Forces in the Mediterranean, and is a sort of Fortress Island. But its past history going back to hoary antiquity is also full of interest. St. Paul was shipwrecked there. For centuries it was a bone of contention between the Turkish forces and the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, into whose hands it finally fell with the Fortress of Tripoli in 1530. Napoleon Bonaparte occupied it at the time of his dreams of power in the East; his dreams being shattered when his Army was beaten at the Battle of the Pyramids and the British Fleet got command of the sea in the Mediterranean. The Island was surrendered to the English and Maltese troops in 1800. The harbour is known as Valletta, as the first foundations of it were laid by a chap of that name in the year 1566. It is one of the safest and finest deep water harbours of Europe. Hence its great importance as a naval base. Malta is very largely noted for its production of fruit, flowers and silk, the latter being world famous. It is also noted for the number of its churches, they are innumerable, and on Sundays the whole Island resounds to the ringing of Church Bells. We first drove out five miles to a place called "Citta Vecchia"—this has the oldest fortifications, which the Turks never captured and from which they were finally repulsed. It now also has many of the finest modern buildings. There are enormous modern hospitals there, these were filled during the war with wounded from Gallipoli, The Dardanelles and Palestine Fronts. Now the British Infantry Barracks are also out at Citta Vecchia, and also one of the several Aerodromes. The oldest and most famous church of Malta is here, called the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. In this we saw some really fine paintings of the very old "Masters" i.e., Artists. Some amazingly fine old wood work and carvings and much fine marble and sculpture all in good preservation, considering that the church has survived a severe Earthquake, been through many wars and was sacked by Napoleon's troops. From here we returned through open country seeing much fine cultivation and vineyards and masses of flowers. On our return, we went through the main town, all very old, but of course now in perfect repair, with cleanliness and proper sanitary arrangements every where. We saw a great number of "Cruisers", "Destroyers" and "Submarines" in a branch of the main harbour

on our way back to our ship. We sailed at midday after a halt at Malta of only three hours.

We have a twenty four hours halt at Marseilles when a large number of Passengers go overland to London. We shall do a day's "Cooks Tour" by Car and see as much as possible during the day, and I expect we shall have a very good time. After Marseilles we call at TANGIER (North Africa), Gibraltar and Plymouth, and reach London on April 30th. So far we have had very good weather and none of our party has even felt sea sick. However, it is generally rough in the Gulf of Lyons, which we enter to-night, and one often has foul weather near Marseilles. Yesterday we all went up on the "Bridge" and saw all the wonderful modern scientific contrivances by which a large modern ship is managed. We also climbed right up inside the dummy funnel.

I finished my last letter to you all as we were passing the Island of Sardinia two days ago. It is now April 24th and we left Marseilles some hours ago. Well, to go back to where I left you, off the East coast of Sardinia which belongs to Italy. It is very mountainous with a rocky coast of cliffs and small islands, the population is under one million and the area of the whole island is less than a thousand square miles. Farming of wheat, barley and fruit and wine; rearing of cattle and sheep in the mountains, with fishing on the coast, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The only decent sized town is CAGLIARI. We soon came in sight of the Island of CORSICA, this is much smaller than and north of Sardinia. It is only 110 miles long by 53 miles broad. It is even more mountainous, and the mountains are higher, the highest were still all covered in snow and looked very fine. Also it began to feel colder, the first time it has been cold. Corsica belongs to France with a population of under 300,000 people. Both were noted for their Brigands and Pirates and Robbers not very very long ago. Corsica has dense Forests on its mountains. The chief productions of Corsica are from agriculture and it is rather well known for its Fruits and Wines, Chestnuts, Olives and Olive oil. Round the coast they also do a great deal of fishing. The straits between Corsica and Sardinia through which we passed are very narrow, about 10 miles wide, and full of rocky Islands. They are called the Straits of Bonifacio, and there is generally a strong West wind, and often a snow storm and regular Blizzard, through which only really powerful steamers can make any headway. The evening before reaching

Marseilles Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda asked myself and D. D. Gaikwad (Kim) to go over and see her, we stayed for five or ten minutes, chiefly talking about the school. Her Highness said she hoped we should all see them again in London. The next morning, yesterday, we approached Marseilles at dawn and most of our party were up on deck. We passed the Island of "Monte Cristo" fame, and a good many of you have read the book, the Island is known as the Chateau d'If—"Chateau" is French for Castle. This is a few miles from the harbour. There are various other larger fortified Islands close to it.

Well, we were staying in Marseilles over twenty four hours so I booked an all-day Motor Tour for our party, so that we really could see as much as possible in a short space of time. The price we paid for the Tour for nine of us sounds enormous, 999 Francs, translated into English money it is only nine pounds—and the tour was very good value for our money. We left Marseilles after breakfast at 9 a.m. and did not get back to the ship till nearly 8 p.m., and must have covered well over 200 miles. Colonel Johnston also came with us, as each car held five people—a good many of you know him as he has been to the school and is the Chief Army Educational Officer of the Army, and Commandant of the Army School of Education at Belgaum. Incidentally, he was one of the best Cricketers of the Army and played for Hampshire. Marseilles is really in a large cup or valley, the sea being on one side and a low range of mountains all round and at a distance of ten to twenty miles. We went over these mountains and then down on the far side to an inland salt water lake. This is surrounded by numbers of HANGARS, Aerodromes and enormous oil tanks—it is the largest Naval, Military and Civil "Air Port" of the South of France, and a base for numbers of Sea Planes. We saw a dozen or so flying around and a good many sea planes landing on the Lake. Incidentally, the roads are all perfect, just like a good hard tennis court, this was so on all the main and the branch roads, and they have masses of motor traffic—including many huge great "fourteen wheeler" motor Lorries with six wheeler "trailers" on behind these—of course there are no cattle or "Bhail Gharries" on the roads and very few people walk on the roads and no one ever thinks of walking on the road in front of a car. Also there are no dogs or other animals wandering on the roads. The Result of all this is that one can motor at a very high speed the whole time, and the drivers are very good and stick to the rules of the road.

Not so very long ago the roads had carts drawn by horses, mules and bullocks, and the people and animals wandered about on the roads as they still do in India. So that it is not impossible in a reasonably short space of time to advance beyond this to more modern methods and greater quick-wittedness on the part of the inhabitants of a country. India will do this also, in time, but the speed at which this change can take place depends on the proper education and up-bringing of the present generation of Boys and Girls.

Well, I will give you a short "résumé" of the rest of our days Tours. The Chief places we went to were Les Bauq, Arles and Avignon—en route we passed through many small towns and much Agricultural land. The chief produce being Vines, from the Grapes of which the Wine is famous; also much other fruit and Olives. There are very few large trees and the soil is not all very good. Les Baux is on a ridge of low rocky hills, there are huge piles of ruins to remind one of its ancient splendour of many Centuries ago. There is an extraordinary old Castle on the heights cut out of the solid rock, and is a combination of Cavern and palace. Here ruled in all their pride the "Seigneurs" (means much the same as "Chiefs" or Rajahs of the Bombay Presidency, and were much the same). These Seigneurs of Baux must have spent most of their time fighting, much like the Tribes of the North West Frontier of India now do, as they had nothing better to do to occupy their time. We climbed to the top of the Castle and were nearly blown away at the top. After this we went down to a Restaurant in the village below and had a large and excellent Lunch. After an hour's halt we proceeded on to Arles, which was the "Imperial City"—here we saw some really fine Roman remains, a real open air Roman Theatre, the Forum, the Law Court, the Palace of Constantine, the Amphitheatre, now turned into a modern "Bull ring". We also saw more recent buildings of the XIIth Century. We passed on to AVIGNON on the River RHONE, about the fastest and one of the most famous rivers of France. We passed by several fine ruined Churches, Castles and Monasteries on the way, mostly dating back to the Middle Ages. We spent an hour at Avignon, which was the home of the Popes when they were driven from Italy in the XIIth Century. Here we saw all over the old Palace of the Popes which is a fine example of medieval architecture. There we also saw many of their ancient Carvings, Sculpture, Pictures and Tapestry. The Popes were only there a hundred years or so, and were then expelled by the people and King of that time, and returned to Rome. Since

then the Avignon Popes Palace has been through many vicissitudes, and at one time long ago it was used as a Fort and Barrack for Troops. There is a large Roman Catholic Cathedral; they are all on high ground with the small town below them and the river Rhone thundering along down in the valley, bringing its snow waters from the Alps and the Lake of Geneva in Switzerland. There is a very famous old church in the middle of the Rhone on the remnants of an ancient Bridge. The Town is surrounded by ancient Fortifications. Avignon is also the centre of a rich agricultural district that exports much fruit and vegetables. It is one hundred Kilometres from Avignon to Marseilles, and took us two hours in our large comfortable saloon Renault Cars. We had a long but happy and very interesting and instructive day, and possibly learnt a little about the South of Modern France. We were all tired and in bed and asleep on board by 9 p.m.

As we were not sailing from Marseilles till 11-30 to-day we had decided to take two hours worth of two Taxis from 9 till 11 a.m. and to see all over Marseilles. It proved to be well worth it. A Subaltern, D. H. D. Gillan of the 3rd/8 Punjabis from Poona came with us. I have been here many times before and was here for a week in 1915; it is now completely changed, there is hardly a horse to be seen. Then all the heavy work at the Docks was done by teams of enormous very fine horses, these being real large heavy "dray horses"—there have never been any of these in India. Well now, the Docks are a mass of huge great Motor 14 wheel Lorries. We saw all the docks; and the Head Quarters Fort and Barracks of "The Foreign Legion". Many of you have read books from our Library about these famous Troops and their doings in North Africa; such as "Beau Geste". We went all through the main streets of the Town. Remember Marseilles is the first Commercial Port of France and sends out eight million Tons of goods and receives nearly one million passengers every year. We passed the place where King Alexander of Jugoslavia and the French Foreign Office Minister were assassinated a very few years ago. We motored all through the town, by the Race Course and gardens and up to the most famous spot in Marseilles on a high pile of rocks, "The Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde"—very famous all over the World. We went into its famous old churches much the same now as they have been for hundreds of years. From here we got a wonderful view of the surroundings of the whole City, Valley, Docks and Sea and a fine sight down onto the island

of the "Chateau d'If" of Monte Cristo. We got back to our ship at 11 a.m. and sailed at 11-30—a large number of Passengers had left the night before going over land by train to Paris and London, taking less than 24 hours. We had two French Battle ships anchored close to us in the Harbour, these went out to sea this morning, passing close to us, with their Bands playing and Colours flying.

It is now Tuesday 27th April, and we are off the coast of Portugal and just past Lisbon, the Capitol of Portugal, some way up the mouth of the River Tagus. We are actually off Cape Rock. and some 20 to 30 miles out to sea. We shall enter the Bay of Biscay tonight. To-day is the first day there has been any "sea running", and it is really the first day we could feel we were at sea. It is lovely, cold, a fairly strong wind and a great big swell and waves rolling along. Most of the boys are loving it and playing games up on deck with other passengers, one or two boys are not "quite strong" to-day and one has been a bit "Sea sick".

Weil now, to return to where I last left you outside Marseilles. I think all our boys have grasped a little bit what the words "Contemporary History" means, and how the History and Geography of one part of the world affects other parts of the world thousands of miles away. One thing they all realize is that France is a "Conscript" Nation, as most other European Powers are. This means that every man of the French Nation undergoes real Military Training for two years or more, and it is real training and strict discipline. It is what India needs very badly indeed in some form or other. Also on the outbreak of war or when mobilization is ordered all the male population are called up for service and are ready at once. Most of the jobs they held in peace time such as Clerks, Shop-keepers, Motor Taxi and Lorry and Bus drivers, Railway officials etc. etc., are all taken over by the women of France, who like most women of European Countries are trained and capable of doing these men's jobs. I am not saying whether this is an advantage or disadvantage, but it makes a Nation capable of defending itself; it is first necessary to train "LEADERS", and all the men to do real work. Any nation or country that cannot do this will either be dependent on others to fight for her or will be wiped out and badly beaten. India at present would be wiped out and beaten by any great Power, if she were not in the British Empire, this is a really true fact that many Indians do not know or do not understand. It is high time all Indians realized this and woke up and pulled themselves together

and improved matters—this of course needs a great many changes in India and capable and broad minded intelligent Indian Leaders with some real knowledge of the world and of the impossibility of continuing the Caste System as it has been in the past. They must also realize, if they want an Indian nation, it will cost a great deal of money and work.

Well, I will now go back to our departure from Marseilles. The view of the whole harbour and Bay was beautiful as we steamed away. Another large French Passenger steamer accompanied us in a sort of neck and neck race for twelve hours or more, she was making for one of the North African Ports and we lost sight of her the next day but met her again yesterday in Tangiers Harbour. Usually from Marseilles is an interesting trip to Gibraltar, as one sails fairly close into the coast of Spain and between the BALAERIC Islands and the main land. Owing to the Spanish war we left the coast and went right outside and South of the Balaeric Islands and in the centre of the Mediterranean. We also had the British Red Ensign Hoisted all day on the main mast, this was as a precaution to warn any Submarines that we are a British Ship and so that they could have no excuse for firing a Torpedo at us, or of holding us up to search us for Arms, or War Materials for Spain. We also had a "look out" i.e. Sentry up in the "Crows Nest" on the main mast all day, on look out for any "Mines" or other trouble we might encounter.

We reached Gibraltar at 8 a.m. yesterday morning. Under the new agreement of the European Powers and Russia and Japan they have agreed that their Navies shall patrol the whole coast of Spain. The Dutch and English are patrolling the coast near Gibraltar. We passed a fine large Dutch Battleship just outside Gibraltar. We were sailing from GIB. at 11-30 a.m., and so had two hours on shore. We all went on shore in a Steam "Tender" as we had anchored in the outer Harbour. On shore we took two Taxis for two hours and saw all we could. Gibraltar is as you know called the key to the Mediterranean, and is as important to India and the Empire, as Malta, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and Aden, and further South, the Naval Bases of Ceylon and Singapore. Gibraltar is an enormous pile of Rock standing 1400 feet out of the sea, and with a very fine harbour. It is only of importance as a Naval and Military Port. The whole rock is fortified, with 3000 Troops; Infantry, Garrison Gunners, Fortress Companies R.E. and Anti-Aircraft Gunners.

The History of Gibraltar dates back centuries and is full of interest. It is joined to Spain by a narrow strip of neutral land. Gibraltar is less than 3 miles long and one mile broad. It was called "Mons Calpe" many centuries ago, and was one of "The Pillars of Hercules". The civilian population is under 20,000, they are chiefly descendants of Moors, Spaniards and Italians. Gibraltar has undergone many sieges. The Moors (from North Africa) occupied it in the seventh century A.D. The Spanish occupied it after this for some Centuries. The British took it in 1704. The place was besieged for four years at one time but the British Garrison, Commanded by General Eliott, withstood the seige and was relieved by the Navy. It has been British since 1704. It will probably continue to be British just so long as we have a sufficiently strong Navy and Air force to keep other Powers from taking it. The chief reason we have been able to hold Gibraltar and Malta and Aden in the past is due to our Navy and having command of the sea—without the garrisons would have been starved by any Power with a better Navy. In the same way, the British Navy having command of the sea have largely kept any other Powers from attacking India for the past two hundred years. In the future India will need a Navy of her own to guard her sea coast, and an Army to defend her land Frontiers, and if these forces are weak they are worse than useless.

In our drive round Gibraltar we went two miles out to EUROPE POINT, which sticks out into the Mediterranean and is strongly fortified. We saw half a dozen of the latest Anti Aircraft Guns. We drove past the main Naval Dockyard and saw the three Dry Docks and several "Destroyers". We motored right round "the Rock" and on the far side saw the method by which rain water is collected off the concrete slopes for the enormous water storage tanks. This is almost the only water supply of Gibraltar. We saw a small village at a little sandy beach. The inhabitants are all descended from Italians, their chief occupation being fishing, and "Sardines" being their chief catch.

We then went on the strip of flat land joining the rock to Spain. On this bit of land are the Race Course, Rifle Ranges, Recreation Grounds and various Public Gardens. The flowers of Gibraltar are very beautiful and in bloom all the year. The climate is just about perfect. Beyond this strip of land is the great high iron and barbed wire fence, about 12 feet high, which is "The Barrier" and frontier to Spain. There is one road through this at the one and only gate,

this is closed at night. At this gate were some British Police Men and a guard of British Troops. Also on the other side were two of the Spanish Soldiers of the Insurgents or Rebel Army. One mile away over a deserted strip of sand called 'No man's Land' are the Spanish Barracks. It was here that in July 1936 a lot of fighting took place between the Government and Rebel Forces and we were told all about it. After this we went back to the Town and saw all the chief shops, Buildings and Barracks. We also went to the main Parade ground and listened to the Massed Bands practising for the Naval Military Taitoo and the Coronation Parade.

We went to a very famous old cemetery called "The TRAFAL-GAR Cemetery" it has the graves of officers and men of the Army and Navy who were killed or died between 1804 and 1815 and many of those who died of wounds after the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805—you all know that Nelson was killed in that Naval Battle. Nearly all the streets of Gibraltar are very old and very narrow but they are all very clean and so are the inhabitants. We got back to the Pier at 11 o'clock and with crowds of other Passengers went on one of the "Tenders" back to our ship. Our trip on shore had only cost us three pounds and had been well worth it.

A word here about Travelling and its value for educational purposes. Many people travel a lot, go round the world or often do the trip India to Europe. Unless they go with some Education and their eyes and ears wide open they probably learn very little. Also one needs to spend some money on guides and tours in order to gain much real benefit. Taking for granted that one has the slight education that is necessary and has some knowledge of History, Geography and General Knowledge then one increases one's knowledge a great deal every time one travels, and it all enlarges and broadens one's mind. This helps one to understand one's brother man all over the Globe, and possibly to understand the different problems that affect different countries. To be a leader in any country one must know something of all these matters. No one country can continue to be isolated from the rest of the world, we are all being linked closer together, this is due to commerce and industries of various countries being inter-dependent—and chiefly to the speeding up all forms of communications.

A three hours' run through the Straits of Gibraltar (about 10 to 20 miles wide) brought us to the small Port and Town (in a free International Area) of TANGIER on the

North coast of Africa in Spanish Morocco. In the Straits we had seen half a dozen Submarines patrolling, we also saw a Spanish Gun boat holding up a Cargo boat. At Tangier were various war ships. H.M.S. LONDON, a fairly new Battleship, also a British Destroyer. There were also Dutch, French and Italian Destroyers. We only "hove to" for an hour at Tangier and could not go on shore. A Dutch Submarine came alongside as we left the harbour. The only way an ordinary "Landsman" can tell what Nationality any ship belongs to is by the Flag it flies, and for this, of course, one must know the various flags of the Nations.

It is now April 29th, we have left Plymouth (Devonshire) and reach Tilbury Dock early tomorrow morning. Tilbury Dock is up the mouth of the River Thames and is a bit over twenty miles from London. We catch one of the many trains and go to St. Pancras Station, one generally used to go to Liverpool St. Station. It is about 300 miles from Plymouth to London up the English Channel. We have had no excitements since Tangier. Off the coast of Spain and Portugal was very slightly rough for about twelve hours, this was about the first day it was possible to tell you one was on the sea, if one shut one's eyes. The Bay (i.e., of Biscay) was as calm as the Suez Canal. Plymouth was glorious early this morning, we only halted there for an hour outside the harbour, Passengers who were landing going on shore by "Tender". It is a warm sunny day, but I am frozen, with lots of thick clothes on and a great coat. We have seen a good deal of shipping and Aeroplanes in the English Channel I shall try and write to you all once more after the Coronation.

Here we are, at the end of our journey, at "Harrow on the Hill", having arrived yesterday in London. I last wrote to you after we had left Plymouth and were coming up the English Channel. On the way we passed some Warships doing Gun fire practice on Targets at sea. We had a beautiful day and quite warm in the sun. The next morning 30th April we reached Tilbury Dock where one of my Sisters met us and helped us a great deal. We came by train to a London station and then two taxis brought us through London to Harrow. On the way we saw a good bit of London and passed over some of the Coronation route. We passed Trafalgar Square, all along the front of Buckingham Palace, and through Hyde Park and the Marble Arch. To-day we all went up to Town (London) in my sister's Car, a large Austin. It was a very tight fit for ten of us to get into it. We saw the Horse-guards changing

guard at the Admiralty (Whitehall). Tremendous crowds in London as the Cup Tie Soccer Finals were on at Wembley to-day. Impossible to get even standing room which was half-a-crown. The King and Queen went to it. We went to the India Office and met Colonel Tate (lately Resident of Kolhapur), he helped us to get 9 seats (at 15/- each) for the Coronation, they had first of all only allotted us 9 standing room places. We have also got seats on a Launch to go and see the Naval Review at Spithead, my Father has arranged that for us. We have a good many other fixtures arranged already. This afternoon we went to a Matinee at a Theatre—called “1066 and ALL THAT”—some of you have read the book, it was very good. We went to a “Lyons” for lunch—these are very large restaurants all over London. We saw over the “House”, Westacre, yesterday before all the Boys came back from their holidays. To-day was the first day of their Summer Term so they all came back yesterday evening.

It is now the 6th May, and we seem to have done a good deal since I finished writing the above. One day we went to Wembley where we all had Ice Skating on an Ice Rink. Most of the Boys got on very well considering it is the first time any of them had ever been on the Ice. We are going there again tomorrow. We went all over the school Playing Fields one evening and watched all the school playing cricket. They have five Cricket Coaches, all first class county “Pro’s”—one of them being Rhodes of Yorkshire. They also have a dozen masters who are first class cricketers. Two of them were Captain of Oxford Cricket and one was Captain of Cambridge a few years ago. In their “Rugger” they have two Rugger Internationals among the Masters and 20 other Masters who play.

To-day I took all the Boys by “Tube” i.e., “Underground” up to London. The trains go every few minutes and stop less than half a minute at most stations. Three of us got left in the train while only six got out at the right station. However it did not matter as I brought them back a few minutes later from the next stopping place. The underground Railway is rather fun but very crowded, and you have to get in and out of trains very quickly.

Well, this morning we went to the South Kensington Natural History Museum and spent two hours there. We only had time to see a part of it; we saw most of the Bird and Animal Sections. After lunch we went to a Play called “The House Master” by Ian Hay.

some of you may have read the Book, which is in the Library. It is amusing and about a Public School. It being the "rush hours" out of London when we came out of the Theatre I could not risk losing Boys down on "the Tube" or underground Railway. We came in two Taxis to Harrow, about 8 to 10 miles from the centre of London.

Well, it is now several days since I wrote to you, and is Sunday May 9th. We are having our first rain since we arrived in England. We are having a peaceful Sunday after a somewhat strenuous week. Some of us went and dined out with some Cousins of mine, who live at Wimbledon, a few days ago. They are somewhat influential people and I got them interested about our School, they have had a lot to do with India though they have only once been to India.

We went to Whipsnade Zoo a few days ago. It is right out in the country about 30 miles from London. The Animals and Birds there have a really good time, being in very large enclosures, almost as if they were in a wild condition. The birds are all so tame they come and eat out of one's hand. We have spent a good deal of time at Wembley. We have seen some very fine Skating there, World Champion figure skaters, dancing on ice and also the finals of "Ice Hockey", an amazingly fast game. Yesterday at the Wembley Stadium we saw the finals of the Rugby League, over fifty thousand spectators and some Royalty in the Royal Box. The Band of the Welsh Guards played before and after the game. Rugby League is a great game, only played in the North of England and Wales, and it is a professional's game. The advantage of it is that you only have thirteen a side—i.e., 6 forwards 2 halves, 4 three quarters and a back. There are few "scrumms" and the game is mostly an open one of passing and tackling by the "outsides". It was a wonderful game to watch, one of the Masters of the School here came with us. He was a Scottish Rugger International and he had also played once on the Wembley Stadium ground for "The Army" against "The Navy" a good many years ago. Of the fifty thousand spectators yesterday a good number were Boys from Boys Schools in the North of England. They are especially sent to see all these sort of very fine games, part of their Education. It will be a good thing for India when games properly organized and coached are made compulsory in all Indian Schools. They should all be made to play "Rugger" in some form or other. One day last week we went to Northolt Aerodrome a few miles from here, where there are a few Squadrons of R.A.F. We were shown

all over it. Another day we saw all over "Lyons" Factories near London. We have seen a good deal of the school here, such as Racquets, Squash and Fives, Gymnastics, Bathing Pools, the chief old Buildings. Harrow school covers several hundred acres of Land and owns several thousand acres. Their swimming bath is one of the largest and finest in England, its about 200 yards long.

It is now May 15th and the Coronation is "all over bar the shouting". I will try and give you a short account of our part of it. Well, on Coronation Day we got up at 4 a.m., breakfast at 4-30 a.m., two Taxis took us to one of the Harrow Stations and we got on to a "Tube" train by 5 a.m., reaching London (Knightsbridge Station) at 5-15 a.m.—that was the nearest we could get by train to our seats. We then had to walk the half mile or so to our seats. Roads all packed with others like ourselves going to reserved seats. The route was already lined with Troops and behind these, packed tight like Sardines, were thousands and thousands of spectators who had no reserved seats—many of these good people had been there all night and many most of the previous day. All those with seat tickets like ourselves were passed through by the Police to the middle of the Procession route and we trekked down the middle of the road with troops lining each side of the roads. We passed between ranks of The Guards, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. Remember the whole route 6 miles long was lined with troops each side of the road. We got to our Stand and our Seats by 6 a.m., the latest time one could come down the Procession Route. Well, we were very lucky as our Seats were straight in front of Buckingham Palace, close to the Victoria Memorial. There was a tremendous crowd every where. We saw the men of "The Indus" of the Royal Indian Navy arrive and they received a good cheer. All Colonial and Indian Troops received tremendous cheering. It was not a cold day but there was no sun. I met a good many old friends in our Stand. We were in about the 15th row from the front, there being about 50 rows of seats. There were a good many Indians in our Stand, most of them a credit to India, but four Indians close to us were a disgrace to India, one of them was terrible and completely mannerless—Such people do the good name of India a lot of harm. They should never have been given good seats among respectable people. Its not these Indians fault really, they just lack proper education and have never been taught manners or how to behave. They forget England is a free democratic Country where one man is as good as his next door neighbour so long as

he has manners and knows how to behave. They are not judged by Caste or any old superstitious ideas. People are judged on their merits and how they behave. Well, we had a very fine view of the whole Procession, both going to and returning from the Abbey. And saw all the Troops of every kind and description. In our Stand close to us were several hundred Boys and Girls who had come over from Canada. They were fine young people and gave tremendous cheers for the Canadians Contingent of Troops. There should have been some hundreds of Boys and Girls from India instead of only our eight!! For the last two hours in the afternoon it rained, so we got a bit wet, but we all had coats and water proofs. We heard the whole broadcast service from the Abbey and could follow it all very easily from our programmes. The procession returning was 2 or 3 miles long. After the Royal Family got back to Buckingham Palace we all shouted "We want our King" at the tops of our voices, thousands and thousands shouting it. After half an hour or so all the Royal Family came out onto the Historic Balcony over the entrance porch to the Palace. They stayed there for five or ten minutes while we all cheered and sang "God save the King". After this we left for home. I believe crowds were round the Palace all night, and the King and Queen came out 3 or 4 more times before a "loud speaker" announced at midnight that they had gone to bed. I am sorry I have not time to write a longer description of all we saw, but it would fill many pages. The Boys will tell you all about it when we get back to you all. I am sending you many Coronation numbers of the chief Illustrated Papers. I hope our Librarians and Prefects will look after them—so that you all see them, but that they do not get destroyed or lost.

Well, so much for our wonderful Coronation day. We got home at about 8 p.m. After supper we heard Mr. Baldwin and The King give a wonderful Broadcast message. The next day we did nothing in the morning. In the afternoon we were again in "Town". We had an invitation to go and see the B.B.C. It was most interesting. After that as we were in town we went to a "Talky" at 7 p.m. and at 9 p.m. had supper at a Lyons' Pop: where a good Band always plays. All Restaurants are always packed at that time of night. From 11 p.m. to midnight we walked through Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus and down to Hyde Park to see the Coronation Illuminations. They are one of the sights of the Coronation. At

Hyde Park Corner we went down to the Tube Station and caught a train and got home at 1 a.m.

On the 14th we went to Lords to see the Test match, M.C.C. vs. New Zealanders, but as it rained there was no play. However we had a very good day at the Zoological Gardens (Regents Park) instead. It is now Saturday 15th May. Next week we go to a Youth Rally of all parts of the Empire at the Albert Hall. Mr Baldwin is going to speak to us all. I rather expect there will be very few other Boys from India. On the 19th we go down to Bournemouth, and the next day 20th we go out in a ship to see the Royal Naval Review at Spithead. On May 29th we all go for two days to Sherborne as the guests of my old Public School. Our time is very full and somewhat strenuous. The Boys are all well and happy and are a credit to our School and India.

It is now June 11th and we are staying in the country in Sussex. All you Boys should all be back at the school by this time and very soon we shall be with you again and this will I expect be my last letter to you all. I think my last letter was sent soon after the Coronation. We stayed in London till the 19th of May. On the 18th we went to the Empire Rally of Youth at the Albert Hall. The Duke of Gloucester represented the King and made a short speech, the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, made a very fine speech, most Dominion Premiers also spoke. The High Commissioner for India, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, also made a good speech. The Albert Hall is the largest in London and there were several thousands of Boys and Girls from all over the Empire, and most of the Schools of England were also represented. There is a very fine Organ in the Hall and we had a good deal of "community singing" with organ accompaniment. On the 19th we had a similar Rally of Youth in Westminster Abbey at which the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke. We had very good seats at both these functions, at the latter we were within a few yards of the Coronation Chair with its wonderful old "Stone of Destiny" believed to be several thousand years old and originally brought from Palestine to Ireland and thence to Scotland. It has a wonderful History, and the Kings of Scotland and England have been crowned on this stone, which is the seat of the Chair or Throne, for many hundreds of years, over a thousand years. We saw the Abbey exactly as it was for the Coronation, also we had much the same choir and Music. Directly after the service which was in the afternoon we caught a train down to Bournemouth, where my Father

lives. We had some very nice quarters at Bournemouth on the Sea cliffs near the Pier. The next day we left after breakfast in a small coastal pleasure "Paddle Steamer" and went out to the Naval Review at Spithead. We had quite a good view of part of the Fleet and saw the Kings Yacht as she came down the length of the Fleet. The Review ended with 150 Naval Aircraft flying over the Fleet and just near our heads, all in close formation. We had a lovely fine day and so none of us were sea sick. We did several Motor Coach Tours from Bournemouth—we saw Salisbury with its very fine Cathedral and also Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, most of you who do "General Knowledge" know about Stonehenge.

We saw a good deal of the New Forest, and the "Rufus stone" where one of the Sons of William the Conqueror was killed. In fact we saw just a very very little of what goes to make "Tradition". One gets this Traditional Historical interest kept alive through the Centuries in every County in the British Isles. Before leaving London we had seen something of Tradition at Windsor Castle and Eton. We saw all over the former. From Bournemouth we also went to Southampton for the day and saw over "The Queen Mary". Another Motor drive was to Lulworth Cove and Wareham, and thence to "Corfe Castle" and Swanage, Studland and Poole—all old historical beauty spots of Dorset. We spent three days at my old school at SHERBORNE, also in Dorset. It is about the oldest school in England, its History going back to the year 700 A.D.—King Alfred is said to have been at school there and Edward VI is believed to have founded the present school which is part of the old Abbey buildings. The old school records on the walls give the names of "Head Masters" of the school back to about the year 1500 A.D. However, I will say no more on the Subject as the Present Head Master of the school is sending me an article about it all for our School Magazine. We were guests of the school during our time there, two of our Boys being in each "House". As a matter of fact there are 7 Houses and the School House—Of course, the Head Master has the last named. The Head Master spent some time in the I.C.S. and was in the Indian Cavalry during the War, after which he became a school master. He has been at Sherborne for several years as Head Master and done a great deal for the school.

There are about 450 Boys in the school—of course, all "Boarders". We saw "Bill Hitch" at Sherborne and I hope he may

come to our school this year to coach you all at Cricket. At Sherborne like all other Public Schools they have enormous "Playing Fields"—they have eleven cricket grounds and 15 Rugby Football grounds!! not to mention all the rest of their facilities for Games and Sports. We saw the School Corps doing "Night Operations" one night. We also saw all over "The Preparatory School", which takes the small Boys age 7 to 13. Their Head Master has also very kindly written me an Article for our School Magazine about the "Prep", as it is usually called.

The Head Master of Sherborne has very kindly consented to our school being affiliated to Sherborne. We have already a few things in common and that make this good for our school. (i) We have the same School Colours. (ii) We both play Rugby Football. (iii) Their Head Master knows India. (iv) They made our Boys Guests of the school and gave us a very good time. (v) Our old Boys and those of Sherborne are "O.S.'s." (vi) I was at Sherborne as a Boy.

It is years since I went down to Sherborne, I always loved it dearly and knew every yard of country for miles around. It never seems to change really, the same old beautiful buildings, the Town is hardly changed at all, in the School a few modern improvements have been made but the same old Traditions carry on from century to century. I hope all you Boys may learn to love our School as much as I love Sherborne. This School cannot last or carry on its young traditions we have started, if you Boys do not love it all your lives and pass that love for it on to your sons and son's sons.

From Bournemouth we also went and saw another very good Public School though a new one, "Canford School", started about ten years ago. Being new, it started off in the best possible position out in the country, miles from a Town, with very fine buildings and over five hundred acres of land. They have several characteristics of their own—one being they have a "Royal Tennis Court" (you had better look up what Royal Tennis is in an Encyclopedia), and secondly they have Horses and much land, and so have much riding. They are sending a Team to ride at the International Horse Show at Olympia next week. We shall be there one day and hope to give their team a "Cheer". At Bournemouth we saw some very fine Professional Tennis one afternoon, Perry and Vines and Tilden and Plaa. We have seen the Military Tournament at Olympia and next week go to the Military Tattoo at Aldershot and

see the Houses of Parliament and Tower of London. We also go to Wimbledon Tennis and Cricket at Lords.

One of the entertainments we went to, I went to it twice, and which I always very much appreciate, was a very fine musical play called "Hiawatha" by Coleridge-Taylor, performed by the London Amateur Royal Choral Society, a magnificent performance. It was at "the Albert Hall", where we had previously been for "The rally of Youth of the Empire."

Yesterday we went and saw County Cricket at Horsham—Sussex against Gloucestershire. We saw some very good cricket, among others Allen, Hammond and Barnett batting. We also saw a very good cricket match at "The Oval", Surrey versus Oxford, a good but very dull match.

Tomorrow we go and see the Royal Horse Show at Richmond. The four boys who ride fairly well, have had some riding while we have been here. This place is now a sort of "Hunting Hotel" called "Hawkhurst Court" and at one time when I was a Boy was my old Grandfather's property and a lovely old country House, and hence has many attractions for me as I spent much of my Boyhood here. There are stables for many Horses, these are now entirely looked after exercised and trained by "Lady Grooms," and very efficient they are. This probably seems impossible to you in India; the land of poor uneducated syces. The country here is very beautiful. We went out in a "Speed Boat" at Bournemouth, and also saw there several good Talkies and other shows. The best being a good Orchestral concert at the Bournemouth "Pavilion", and an Amateur Theatrical play called "Madam Butterfly". We saw some marvellous skating on Ice in a winter play on Ice called "Yokohama".

We went by Motor Coach to "The Derby" at "Epsom", about 100 miles from Bournemouth and 18 from London. We saw Their Majesties The King and Queen and Queen Mary, and other members of the Royal Family. We did not back the winner. We took a Picnic Lunch with us which we ate on the famous "Epsom Downs" of the Race Course. We spent our last ten days in London and had a very full time. We went to Olympia twice while in London, once for the Royal Military Tournament and also for the International Horse Show. Chiefly jumping, the day we were there. Some of the Royal Family were there each time. They were both wonderful shows, the best horses and competitors of the world.

taking part. These Olympia shows take place and improve each year.

The Military Tournament is a display of all branches of the Fighting Forces. Army, Navy, Air Force. The Boys of Canford Public School also gave a very fine riding display at this Show. Standing on their horses, standing on their heads on their horses and doing other acrobatic feats of Horsemanship, such as mounting and dismounting while their horses were galloping and going over jumps. This all done by boys of 16 to 19 years of age from one very new English Public School, "Canford School". These Boys had given up most of their Holidays to practise and become efficient Horsemen for the Show. As regards the Horsemanship of these Boys of Canford School, good though it undoubtedly was, there are many Boys in our School and others all over India who could very easily reach the same standard of Horsemanship. But this can only be done if Boys in India are given these same opportunities. It is the same in almost every thing else but the Boys must (i) Have the same opportunities as English Public School Boys (ii) Those Boys must then be made to take those opportunities. Our Boys get these opportunities and I have Boys in our school, who have been learning riding for four years or more, who ride every bit as well as the Boys we saw performing at Olympia.

There is a great deal of attention being paid at present in India to the development of Indian Horse breeding especially by the Bombay Government. All very excellent. However, I believe at present there is little real love for or knowledge about Horses among the Indian "Public". The scheme of Indian Horse breeding will never really prosper till the Indian Public have more knowledge about and love for Horses. The best and surest way to develop this is to Educate Indian Youth to ride and learn about horses when at school. That they may get something of the Irishman's love of Horses and Riding.

We went to the famous "Aldershot Tattoo" one night; a very long business. Leaving London by Motor Coach about 6 p.m. and getting back to London about 3 a.m., finishing up with supper in a "Cabbies Shelter" at Hyde Park Corner. These "Shelters" are open all night, they used to be for the old Cab Drivers and are now chiefly used by Taxi Drivers. These latter like their fore-runners, the Cab Drivers, are mostly wonderful old characters and

most entertaining people to have a meal with, they and our eight Boys soon fraternised and were most interested in each other.

After this we walked across Hyde Park to our Hotel, in the early hours of the morning. It would take pages to write of that glorious entertainment "The Aldershot Tattoo" it gets better every year. The massed Bands and Guards are a glory in themselves. Our Boys loved it all. The Royal Box was only a few rows behind our seats and we were lucky, as Her Majesty Queen Mary came that night and the Boys all had a good view of Her Majesty.

The Boys all have full Programmes of every single show and entertainment we went to in England, including the Coronation, and I impressed upon them to keep all these, so that later in life they may be of interest to them, also it helps them to explain to their friends in India some very small portion of all they did and saw in England.

We motored over to Oxford one day and saw in a few hours all we could of that famous seat of learning. Kind friends meeting us and showing us over a few Colleges and places of Historical interest, also giving us a large Tea. I saw various influential people in London about our school. The High Commissioner for India Sir Feroze Khan Noon, also very kindly entertained us and showed us over India House.

We spent the best part of a day in each of three of the largest shopping institutions in London, namely Harrods, The Army and Navy Stores and Selfridges. In the latter we saw and heard TELEVISION for the first time. These three are as large as all the European and other large shops in Bombay or Calcutta put together. You can buy anything from a needle to an elephant or steam yacht in them.

We saw many places of Historical interest in London, such as The Tower of London, The Houses of Parliament, "Big Ben", Westminster Abbey, St. Pauls Cathedral, and last but certainly not least "Madam Tussaud's", the life size display of life-like wax models of all the great characters of the world, both of past History and the present. Madam Tussaud lived at the time of the French Revolution, she fled from France to England. To earn a living she started this show in London making life size wax figures of the chief characters of the French Revolution. After her death the display was carried on and eventually became a "Company", and has become one of the many "sights" of London everyone goes to see. The latest

characters of interest are always being added to it, no matter what those characters may be, such as Don Bradman, Hitler, Gandhi, and other leaders in Politics, sports, adventure, and murderers and other unattractive characters that always attract the biggest crowds.

As regards our Tour as a whole, it has been a wonderful experience for the eight Boys, not to mention myself! These Tours do Boys an enormous amount of good in every way. Many more Indian Boys should be sent on them. Indian Officers etc., of the Army are sent on such Tours, I believe these to be good for them, but I believe Public money spent might do India far more good if Boys at an impressionable age could also be sent on these Tours. Indian Officers generally return to their Indian villages or community and do little towards Rural Reconstruction, social uplift, and the advancement of India outside the Army are not within their reach. Boys who Tour when young will I believe learn far more, mostly sub-consciously and this is the most important Education there is, this will later develop, when they are older, in really trying to do something sound for India's advancement.

Of course the Boys are continually asked "And what did you like best on your four months' Tour"?

A very natural question, almost impossible to answer (the type of question asked by Interview and Record Boards for Boys going up for the I.M.A. etc., such as "Why do you want to Fly"?) The answers the Boys very naturally generally give is "The whole Coronation Day and the Procession, and especially seeing the King and Queen and Royal Family come out on the Balcony at Buckingham palace".

But I fancy there are so many things they loved that an accurate answer is not possible. I know one they very especially loved and appreciated was "The Aldershot Tattoo", please don't ask them "WHY"? as one cannot possibly give an answer, it's a show that affects one's whole system and just makes one feel there is something big and good in this world and that its worth fighting for if it ever proves necessary to do so, and I think some of our Boys got a little of that feeling into their Bones.

Any way the "Sub-conscious" effect on them was very real, I know. It has been an enormous pleasure to me taking this Tour of Indian Boys of our School and I think that is what I personally have enjoyed most of our whole Tour.

I am not mentioning any thing of my own personal relations, my Father and Sisters, and other old Friends, most of whom I had not seen for 12 or more years. Without the enormous help they gave me, both financially and in many other ways the Tour could not have been the success it was. H. E. The Governor and Bombay Government gave me a letter to India Office. We got no practical Official help of any kind in fact rather "the cold shoulder" from the India Office; except that they got us seats for the Coronation, these we should never have got but for the assistance of my old friend Colonel Tate of the Political Department, who was on special "Coronation Duty" at The India Office. I hope in future Boys Tours may possibly have a little of the financial and other assistance given to Touring parties of Indian Officers etc., such Tours for Boys and Girls are of equal or more importance for the future of India.

We had a very peaceful and uneventful voyage back from Tilbury Dock to Bombay, the last few days being in the monsoon. We had several hours Motor Tour at Tangier and saw a little of the north coast of Africa. At Marseilles we went 50 miles by Car to one of the many beautiful spots of the French Riviera, a Seaside resort where we bathed in the Mediterranean and then had an enormous and very good French meal. On arrival at Bombay our School Buses brought us up to Poona.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

In view of the fact that we are now affiliated to one of the oldest Public Schools in England (Sherborne School, Dorset) the following short account sent by the Head Master for Publication in our School Magazine may be of interest.

"Olim fuit monachorum
Schola nostra sedes;
Puer regius illorum
Fecit nos heredes."

The opening lines of the School Carmen aptly describe the two great periods into which Sherborne School is divided. From A.D. 705 when St. Ealdhelm, the first bishop, established here a religious community which, in 998, adopted the Benedictine Rule, until the year 1539, when the monastery was dissolved. The site of the present buildings of the School was the abode of monks.

Throughout these years the Abbot was the Director of Education and the School house stood where the School house Dining Hall now stands, and slightly north of the Abbey.

It is interesting to remember that for a period in the 9th century Sherborne was the capital of Wessex and that the two Saxon Kings, Aethelbald and Aethelberht, are buried here. This fact makes the supposition that their youngest brother, afterwards King Alfred, was a boy at Sherborne, a reasonable one.

For eleven years after the dissolution of the monastery the School was in a state of suspense until in 1550 the "puer regius" of the Sovereignty Edward VIth granted it a charter, created the Master and Brethren of the Almshouse of Saints John the Evangelist and Baptist (founded temp. Hen. VIth) its first Governing Body and endowed it with some of the lands confiscated from the Abbey. The Abbey itself had been bought by the town but the Governors acquired the Lady Chapel and converted it into the Headmaster's House. And so it remained until the middle of the 19th century when the present School House and Headmaster's House were built. It then became a Masters' Common Room until the end of the Great War, when it was restored to its original use, as a War Memorial.

The Governors pulled down the old school house and built upon its site a new School House which, in turn, was rebuilt in 1670 and still stands. From time to time other buildings were added, the present Bell Buildings of 1835 have taken their place and for 300 years these sufficed for a school whose pupils were drawn almost entirely from the town and the Counties of Dorset and Somerset.

There were but 80 boys in the school when the Rev. H. D. Harper became Headmaster in 1850. He was a man of clear vision and at once saw what developments would be possible if the school possessed the monastic buildings still standing, but alienated to secular uses. They were the property of Edward, Earl of Digby; and this nobleman, influenced by the Headmaster's enthusiasm, granted by deed to the Governors the Guesten Hall, the Abbot's Hall and lodgings and the kitchen of the monastery. Twenty years later the Governors purchased the Abbey mills, fishponds, orchards and lands adjoining.

The Guesten Hall of the monks was converted into the School Library, the Abbot's Hall into the School Chapel, and the Abbot's lodgings and kitchen into School House studies; while the Abbey mills were transformed into a laboratory, drawing school, carpenter's shop and armoury, and the spring which has fed the fishponds was diverted from its course to supply the new Swimming Bath.

Hardly had these changes and additions been made before the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 altered the constitution of the governing body. Sixteen governors were appointed: of whom three are ex-officio, viz. the Lord Lieutenant of Dorset, the Bishop of Salisbury and the Vicar of Sherborne; five are representative four being elected by the M.P.'s of Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wilts and one by the Masters of the school; and the remaining eight are co-operative. The old "Foundations", i.e. the sons of residents in Sherborne, who claimed the right to free education, disappeared, and "scholars", elected by examination, took their place.

Dr. Harper had planned for a School of 400 boys and before he left in 1877 to become Master of Jesus College, Oxford, it was evident that time would see the accomplishment of his scheme. Sixty years later more than 450 boys were in residence and in the interval many buildings rose to meet the needs of modern education. Among these may be mentioned a new "big schoolrooms" and a block of classrooms to the North of it, erected during the headmastership of the Rev. E. M. Young; a covered Rifle Range and Fives Courts during the headmastership of the Rev. F. B. Westcott, when also, the Playing Fields of 14 acres passed into the possession of the school. In Mr. Nowell Smith's time a further 18 acres were acquired and the Westcott Art School built; and under the present Headmaster a Biological Laboratory, Squash Racket Courts and an Engineering Room.

As one surveys the medley of buildings set round the great court, one has cause to bless the manner in which the new has been woven into the fabric of the old; for while pre-Reformation architecture jostles mid-Victorian and Georgian, each blends harmoniously with the other and though the earliest and latest are sundered by full 500 years, the whole effect seems the work of one master mind.

ACCOUNT OF THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, SHERBORNE
(For Boys age 6 to 13).

Kindly sent by the Head Master.

Sherborne Preparatory School prepares boys for the Public Schools and the Royal Navy. So do many other schools throughout the country: but in doing so, there is a definite principle adhered to, which distinguishes a particular school from the mass.

It is possible to treat boys as a community, without due regard to their individual possibilities and limitations. Where this is the practice, the abnormal boy never tests himself fully, and the sub-normal becomes discouraged and self-conscious. To avoid these dangers, boys are kept in a form in which they must of necessity work hard to achieve a creditable standard, without, however, undue striving. As soon as they show signs of ability above the average, they are placed in forms where special attention to Scholarship work is given. Boys who through mistaken ideas were entered for schools where they would not make the best of themselves are encouraged to enter for others where, often to their own surprise, they gain a minor scholarship or exhibition, and lay the foundation of a much happier and more successful life than would otherwise have been the case.

Even this system is not enough. There are in every school boys whose ability and character is not best expressed through the medium of school work; those whose hands, eyes and brains show to best advantage in some practical way. For these, Scouting and Cubbing is the ideal. One of the beauties of the Scout Movement is that it never looks at the boy from the point of view of his timetable, but encourages him to develop himself, his powers of leadership, and all his hobbies, so that he may become an efficient citizen, and a true servant of his country, for all time. In this movement, in consequence, a boy's position in the school is of secondary importance. The boy who is a good Scout and a brilliant scholar has two strings to his bow; the dull boy may yet be a sound, dependable, and respected Patrol Leader or lower member of his patrol.

Work and Scouting are, in that order, the foundation of the school life. From the atmosphere that pervades each day, boys are trained to feel that there is no place for the slacker. They learn from their Scouting that tolerance and kindliness that makes bullying a rare thing indeed; they learn to occupy their leisure

moments pleasantly and naturally, and those so taught will never in later life know the meaning of boredom.

Great importance may seem to have been attached to Scouting, but there is yet one more point, perhaps of the greatest value. The ordinary religious life of the school, with Sunday services, daily Prayers, and Scriptural instruction, is undoubtedly necessary. Scouting, without fuss or cant, gives each and all the opportunity of making his own offering of service and unselfishness.

Contentment in the young is chiefly dependent upon health, which in turn depends upon the right and necessary outlets. Physical prowess and development are catered for by daily drill under a qualified instructor, swimming in the Summer, and Rugby Football and Cricket during the Winter and Summer Terms respectively. In addition, for those who desire it, there are boxing and carpentry, and should anyone bear a grudge against another, he may settle it in the old-fashioned way, before the whole school, with the gloves.

Perhaps if one were to ask a parent what, in his opinion, was the most important asset in a school, he would say "A fine headmaster", "an able staff", or "extensive accommodation". If the truth be told, the right answer is "generous and intelligent feeding". After all, a boy is a healthy animal before he is a scholar or sportsman, and proper building of his body is the secret of all his other successes. Should that body need special attention, a qualified matron, and an expert medical attendant always at hand, ensure his welfare. Modern education must recognize that the boy of to-day, will, as a man, be able to do as he likes with his freedom. Therefore he must be allowed enough freedom as a boy. On his walks a boy chooses his companion, and goes where he pleases. Confidence is shown in him, and he learns not to abuse that confidence. Supervision out of school is unknown, and the boy, by occupying himself with his Scouting, his garden, aeroplane, and books, makes it unnecessary.

Rules are essential in every community, but if enough worthwhile activities are provided, there are so many things to do that there is no time to think of the "don't's". That is a point the value of which cannot be too highly estimated.

When boys leave, and plunge into a far wider sea of life, the task of the school they leave is ended. It is significant that as the

boy's appreciation of real values increases, he either returns, or writes with real affection, to his Preparatory School.

The word "community" has been used twice in this account. It suggests common interests and happiness, and to realize the latter fully, there must be service by all for all. In order to impress upon the boys that they are not in this world to be waited on hand and foot, they are given definite manual labour to do, waiting at meals in regular squads, rolling their own cricket pitches, and carting mown grass. It is felt that in this way they will also grow up more in sympathy with those whose life is made up of such tasks. In Scouting the universal brotherhood of man is stressed; the boys have opportunities of experiencing this in helping village Scouts and charities at fetes and concerts.

The school was very pleased to receive recently a visit from a party of students from the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School. They had the opportunity of seeing a certain amount of the outward expression of life at Sherborne Preparatory School. This account may help them, and those others who were unable to be with them, to appreciate in some measure the inward convictions and principles upon which that life is based.

CONGRATULATIONS AND CONDOLENCE.

We congratulate our Harsharan Lal on passing into the Dufferin at the end of 1936 and turning out such a smart Cadet.

We congratulate Z. Z. Kabraji for passing first at entrance exam for the Dufferin at the end of 1937 and obtaining a Scholarship.

The above were our only candidates.

We congratulate the following for passing the Matriculation examination.

C. B. Khanse.

V. M. Vachharjani.

V. R. Bedekar.

N. K. Viswanath.

We very heartily congratulate David B. Watsa for passing into the Indian Military Academy, our first successful candidate. We have just heard this while this is in the Press. Watsa is at the moment up for the Medical Examination which he should pass with flying colours. Well done Watsa.

We condole with our various candidates who have been up for the I.M.A. exam and not passed, especially with those who only go up for their first chance at the examination when 18 and whose parents and guardians frequently then get disheartened at their not passing and do not allow the boys to sit again for the examination. Such boys often have a good chance of passing the exam when they are 19. K. B. Joshi and Bedekar would both have probably passed had they stayed on here.

We congratulate Bedekar for doing well in Territorials and passing 1st Class English Cert: of Education.

We congratulate the following for getting Prize and awards at the "Art Exhibition" Poona 1937. D. D. Redkar, K. B. Joshi, A. J. Dhone, B. H. Jagad, J. A. Nikam, D. J. Rao,

We congratulate D. D. Redkar and our Cricketers for their excellent season.

We congratulate the following for getting their 1st XI colours in 1937.

S. N. Mahant, N. G. Rana.
and the following for getting their 2nd XI colours.

G. N. Katju, D. Watsa, D. D. Gaikwad, B. S. Shetty.
and the following for getting his Colts XI colours.

M. T. Holkar.

We congratulate D. D. Redkar and our 1st XV Rugby Football for their excellent season.

We congratulate following for getting their 1st XV colours.

D. D. Redkar.

Y. K. Sawant.

V. R. Bedekar.

V. R. Nikam.

N. G. Rana.

A. J. Dhone.

We congratulate following for getting their 2nd XV colours.

K. Rao.

S. D. Shinde.

D. D. Gaikwad.

D. Watsa.

B. M. Bhongle.

B. S. Shetty.

S. N. Mahant.

M. Mirza.

K. B. Joshi.

We congratulate B. H. Jagad and all our "horsemen" for their great advance in riding during the past year, especially out Hunting and in the Team Races of Poona and Kirkee Hounds 1937.

We congratulate following for winning his "Spurs" Y. K. Sawant, and the following for getting their half colours in Riding.

M. R. Reddy, D. Watsa, J. A. Nikam, R. C. Dube, S. D. Shinde, M. T. Holkar.

We congratulate following of our two Teams in Team Races Poona and Kirkee Hounds.

A Team.

B. H. Jagad

D. D. Gaikwad.

Y. K. Sawant.

B Team.

J. A. Nikam.

D. Watsa.

K. Rao.

We congratulate those who won prizes and all Boys who rode in "the Horse Show."

We congratulate "Baroda House" for winning the interhouse championship.

We congratulate Kolhapur-Baroda Houses combined for winning Inter House Boxing, also all the winners and the "Best Losers".

We congratulate competitors of Inter House Cross Country Race, 3 miles; and Bicycle Race, 5 miles, for the great improvement shown this year.

We congratulate all those who took part in Inter House Rugger Matches and the very good games they put up.

We congratulate all the following:—

(a) Various Captains of Sports and Games, etc.

(b) School Prefects for marked improvement this year.

We congratulate the Boys for the very great improvement in the standard of "Hard Work" throughout the School.

We congratulate following for getting their "Swimming Colours."

J. A. Nikam.

Y. K. Sawant.

D. Watsa.

K. B. Joshi.

We congratulate following for getting their colours in Tennis

D. Watsa.

G. N. Katju.

S. N. Mahant.

S. D. Shinde.

We congratulate following for getting their colours at Squash Racquets.

D. Watsa.

S. N. Mahant.

D. D. Redkar.

G. N. Katju.

We congratulate D. D. Redkar and our 1st XI Hockey Team for their excellent season.

We condole with and apologise to our 1st XI Hockey Team that no group photo was taken of them for this school magazine.

We congratulate following for getting their 1st XI Hockey colours. This is the first time Hockey colours have been given, as the standard has improved, in spite of the fact that our Hockey grounds are very poor.

D. D. Redkar, D. Watsa, K. Rao, S. D. Shinde, V. B. Nikam.

We congratulate Y. K. Sawant and the School Athletes for again very easily winning Inter Schools Athletics.

We congratulate Y. K. Sawant for winning the Individual Inter Schools Athletic Championship for the 3rd year in succession.

We congratulate all those Boys who have shown such a great improvement in our other games and sports, namely Boxing, Tennis and Squash Racquets, Golf, Swimming and Diving, Shot Gun and Rifle Shooting, Physical Training and Drill, also Rowing.

We congratulate our various "Coaches" for games and sports for their efforts.

We congratulate those "House Games Masters" for the interest they have shown in all House Games, Athletics etc., and for assistance in the coaching thereof.

We condole with the many members of the Teaching Staff who know nothing of games and sports or of their proper organization, and the great part they play in modern Education.

We condole with those members of Teaching Staff who have not yet discovered where our Sports Grounds are and who take no interest in them.

We condole with those members of Teaching Staff who do not realize it is their duty to attend or show some interest in the Boys games and to attend some of their Inter School "Matches" and Athletic meetings.

XMAS CAMP.

Lieutenant Tom Sewell (late Coldstream Guards) takes a number of Boys out to our Camp at Lake Khadakwasla at Xmas. They have a first class time. It being partly like an ordinary English Public School Camp and a Scout Camp.

Some of the Boys and myself went to a shooting camp with Major and Mrs. Andrews and other Officers at Satara. We had some very good "small game shoots", Duck, Teal Snipe etc. The Boys shot very well and we had great fun.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS 1938.

Some of us are going to our Bungalow at Mahableshwar for the Summer Holidays. We shall have horses up there to ride, Boats on the Lake and much bathing; and Cars to go Touring in. We shall also do some Bivouacing in the jungle, and probably go to the sea side near Ratnagiri for a few days for sea bathing on the coast of the Konkan. We are also joining other Horse owners at Mahableshwar in some "Hare and Hounds Paperchases", which will be good for our Riding.

We shall have a Cricket Net and play some Cricket, Golf and Boxing. We shall have some shooting with gun and rifle.

We shall have plenty of Indoor Games and good Books to read and have a Wireless Set and gramophone to amuse us.

**No. 1. SCHOOL TEAM IN POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS
OPEN TEAM RACE, 1937.**



Left to Right:—B. H. Jagad, D. D. Gaikwad, Y. K. Sawant.
Horse. George, Laxmi, Ginger.

**No. 2. SCHOOL TEAM IN POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS
OPEN TEAM RACE, 1937.**



Left to Right:—D. Watsa, J. A. Nikam, K. Rao.
Name of Horse. Lal Risala, Duchess, Memory.

HUNTING AND RIDING.

We had a very good season with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds last Rains (1937) and our Boys are now really beginning to enjoy and understand something about Hunting.

We put two Teams in for the Team Races. Our A Team Jagad, Gaikwad and Sawant came in 4 out of 7 Teams and our B Team were last owing to one taking a Toss and not finishing the course. The race was at 7 a.m. on October 10th over a 4 mile cross country course. Start at 8th mile Bombay Road and Finish at 11th mile Nasik Road. About 40 Boys of the school went out in School Buses to the "Finish". H. E. The Governor and a large gathering being present.

About half the School also came out in the School Buses to the Point to Point Races a month earlier.

The Captain of Riding, B. H. Jagad, and the other two who have "won their Spurs" D. D. Gaikwad and Y. K. Sawant are to be congratulated on the great improvement there has been made in Riding among all those 30 odd Boys who learn riding. There are Riding Classes four afternoons per week and one of these three Boys runs it, and they do it very well indeed.

Boys are all taking far more interest and really learning something about a Horse. We still manage to keep about 20 horses and ponies. The Inter House Riding Competitions were very keenly contested and it was actually won by Indore House. The Boys showing very great improvement as regards Horsemanship and Horse management and their jumping has much improved.

HOUSE AVIARIES AND GARDENS.

Owing to these being on sports grounds and a mile from the school we have not had time for Boys to do much work at them. They should be for the smallest Boys of "Prep. School" size.

SWIMMING BATH.

Thanks to having a Swimming Bath of our own, all Boys in the School can swim. The average Boy learning within his first Term.

We have had some great Inter House and Individual Swimming and Diving Competitions.

MINIATURE RANGE AND SHOOTING.

Shooting in the school has made great progress. Many have done a lot of shooting with, 22 Rifles and shot guns. We have had a great deal of fun and much instruction. The "clay pigeon" shoots are very popular and the Boys are now beginning to learn something about shooting a "Bird Flying". Some Boys have been to Xmas camp with me and joined me in other Duck, Snipe, Partridge and Sand Grouse shoots. Our largest bag being 40 birds for 7 guns, all Boys, one weekend. All great fun and very popular. We had great inter house competitions. Older Boys use 12 Bore shot guns and .22 Rifles. The Boys under 16 shoot with .22 Rifles and .410 bore shot guns. Those under 12 only use Air Guns, they have some great Target Practices. The smallest also use Catapults.

TENNIS AND SQUASH RACQUETS.

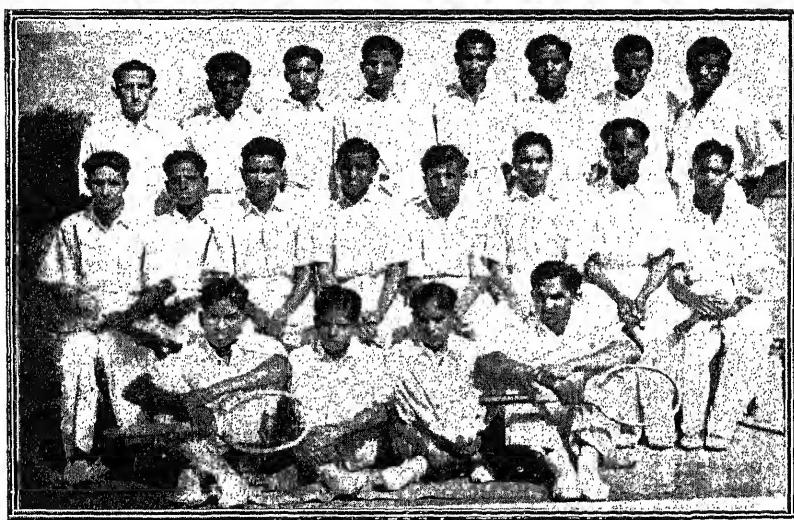
We have made great progress with these. Accounts of inter house events appear further on in this magazine. Our Boys have not time to play outside matches if they are to keep up with all their other games and sporting activities. Tennis is only a "Secondary" game in Public Schools and should be learnt in the Holidays. It is played at the school because few Indian Boys learn the game in the Holidays.

The following is the Report by our Tennis Coach:—

There has been a marked improvement in the standard of the game over last year's standard. Previously most of the boys used to think that the point of the game was merely to return the ball over the net, but now they have begun to realize that the game involves the use of not only hands and feet, but brain also. Some of the boys especially Watsa, Katju, Mahant and S. D. Shinde, can give an exhibition of quite good tennis, and they could with a little experience beat most of the players in the local Colleges and Clubs. I had intended to arrange a few matches with the local Clubs and Colleges but could not do it on account of lack of funds. Unfortunately good players will not come to play unless we provide them with new balls which we could not afford to do this year. Perhaps we shall be able to do so next year. But I do think that one of the

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITORS TENNIS TOURNAMENT, 1938.

Won by Indore-House.



Seated Left to Right:—

Dharam Rao, C. P. Walwalkar, V. Y. Dabhade, N. G. Rana.

2nd Row Left to Right Seated:—

**S. N. Mahant, C. E. Holkar, R. C. Dube, R. L. Sahi, V. B.
Nikam, B. A. Vadgama, S. D. Shinde, K. Rao.**

Top Row Left to Right Standing:—

**G. N. Katju, G. U. Jadeja, D. D. Gaikwad, J. A. Nikam,
M. Mirza, S. P. Borade, B. R. Pant, Y. K. Sawant.**

best ways to improve the standard is to play a lot of matches against better players. This will also help a boy to get rid of his tournament-nervousness. Some boys can play very well in an ordinary practice game, but become very nervous in a match and cannot play their natural game. Watsa is an example of such case.

The Inter-House matches were very exciting indeed and everybody took a keen interest in them. These matches always help to bring out hidden talent. Mahant and Shinde were the two discoveries this year. The most exciting and well-contested match was that between Katju and Mahant. We did not really know till the end who was going to win and some people had even started accepting bets!! Katju, with a little more experience behind him, won in the end, though this victory was reversed in the school open tournament. Indore House won the Singles and Gwalior House the Doubles.

In addition to the Inter-House matches we had a School open Tournament in which the twelve best players in the school took part. This too was good fun, though it did not create quite so much excitement as the other matches.

Katju and Mahant met again in the finals which was best of five. There were some very good rallies and Mahant won in the fifth set after playing a very fine game.

We are sorry that we shall not have Watsa, our Captain with us next year. We wish him the best of luck in the future.

Half Colours were awarded to the following:—

1. D. Watsa (Captain).
2. G. N. Katju.
3. S. N. Mahant.
4. S. D. Shinde.

CRICKET.

D. D. Redkar (Captain) and our 1st XI are to be congratulated. They had a very good and successful season but were unfortunate to lose the inter schools Cricket Challenge Shield this year 1937. The standard of cricket throughout the school has much improved. We had very well contested House Matches. Public School Cricket

largely depends on these for the standard of the whole school as opposed to a very few Boys who play Cricket only, in day schools. Rugby Football having to be played at the same season is not altogether a help to good performance with a cricket bat and ball. However, both games are of equal importance, if anything Rugger coming first. Almost all our Cricket XI are also in the Rugger XV.

RUGGER.

Although we have nearly 80 Boys in the School only about 30 of these are over 15 years of age or large enough to play Rugger.

The following accounts of Rugger are written by our Chief "Rugger Coach":—

Our second season of Rugger 1937 (July to October) was a great improvement on 1936. The youngsters really have begun to get the hang of the game and do not infringe so many rules. We again have to thank the Somerset Light Infantry for their valuable assistance.

We only play two afternoons per week owing to its being in the Cricket Season. We managed to have House Matches this year. His Excellency The Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, honoured the school with his presence at the last match of the season, on our ground, which we won. I am told His Excellency was much impressed at our Boys efforts and by the school as a whole

1st XV Caps have been awarded to:—

D. D. Redkar, Y. K. Sawant, V. B. Nikam, V. R. Bedekar,
A. J. Dhone, N. G. Rana.

2nd XV Caps have been awarded to:—

K. Rao, S. D. Shinde, B. S. Shetty, M. Mirza, K. B. Joshi.
D. D. Gaikwad, S. N. Mahant, D. Watsa and B. M. Bhongle.

FIRST RUGGER MATCH 1937.

The Panchgani Match—Played on July 30th.

Panchgani Boys' High School. S. S. P. Military School.

We Lost 0—14 points.

Backs.

Fernandes G.,

Nikam V. B.

Three Quarters.

Gaig G.	Mirza M.
Aitken C.	Joshi K. B.
Morris C.	Gaikwad D. D.
Aitken I.	Rana N. G.

Halves.

Todd R. S. (Captain)	*Redkar D. D. (Scrum Half and Captain.)
Turner D. (Scrum)	Sawant Y. K.

Forwards.

Wheeler N.	Bedekar V. R.
Seten-Smith D.	Mahant S. N.
Godwin W.	Watsa D.
Smith D.	Shetty B. S.
Turner L.	Shinde S. D.
Whitman T.	Dhone A.
Baig M.	Rao K.
Clarke C.	Katju G. N.

Linesman	Dube R. C.
Referee	Rev. F. M. McKeown.

*Full Colours.

The Panchgani Match was played under the worst weather conditions imaginable, the ground being waterlogged. Add to this incessant rain and spells of thick mountain mist and you will have some idea of the difficulties encountered.

The ground is situated on a table-land, and there seemed to be little possibility of drainage, consequently the ground could only be described as mire. Within five minutes the two teams were quite indistinguishable, for each player was covered from head to foot with mud.

Well before half time our opponents broke through with a good try by Morris. This was unconverted, and the score at half time was 8-0 against us. Towards the end of the first half we managed to cross the line, but failed to score a try. This rather disheartened our team.

In the second half, the Panchgani Boys School scored two more tries, Todd and Whitman being successful. Both these tries were unconverted.

The conditions proved too great a disadvantage for our team, for they could neither hold a footing nor manage to pass the slippery ball. The whole technique of the game was different. Passing developed into lobbing the ball in the air, and tackling became very difficult, for the slippery mud gave under the tackler's feet.

On the whole, it was a great experience and taught our boys what Rugger can be, and how difficult it is to learn. It was difficult under these conditions for any of our team to distinguish themselves. However, Redkar, Sawant, Bedekar and Nikam V.B. are to be congratulated in particular on their pertinacity in the face of hopeless odds.

SECOND RUGGER MATCH 1937.

S. S. P. Military School vs. The Cathedral High School, Bombay.
Played on August 30th at 4-45 p.m. on the A.F.I. Ground, Bombay.

We Lost 5—8 points.

Played before a very large gathering and on an excellent ground this match was very evenly contested.

For the first ten minutes or more the teams were very closely matched. The Shivaji School pressed early, when they should have scored. Then suddenly Sullen, an inside three-quarter, receiving a good pass, crossed our line in fine style to score the first try of the match. This was converted from a very awkward angle by McCarthy, which made the score 5 points to nil against us.

The game now returned to the centre of the field, and neither side seemed to be able to break away. After a while we began to press and gradually worked our way into their twenty five. After a throw in not ten yards from the line the opponents made the fatal mistake of passing in front of their goal, and Sawant seeing his opportunity cut through their three-quarter line for a good try between the posts, having brilliantly intercepted the ball. Mirza with a good kick equalised the score, which now stood at 5—5. Until half time nothing more eventful occurred, thus when the whistle blew for the second half all was excitement.

The match was characterised by numerous infringements, mostly of the off-side rule, of which our XV was mainly responsible. However, in spite of the many penalties against us, never once did our opponents score as a result of a penalty.

The Cathedral School's right wing, Dubash, gave the spectators some delightful moments, and our team some very anxious moments, when he exhibited what speed and skill could do. Twice he very nearly scored near the touch line, but fortunately for us our defence held. After this we managed to transfer the game to our opponents' half, but only to be pressed back again and to see Sullen perfect a fine passing movement from his fellow three-quarters by scoring another try in splendid form. This McCarthy failed to convert. Thus the score was 8—5 in their favour.

There was no further score, but we gave them anxious moments in their twenty five during the last ten minutes, however, their defence was too strong, and the match ended in a victory for the Cathedral Boys, which they thoroughly deserved.

This match proved that our XV has still much to learn, the off-side rule, in particular. Fly-hacking was far too evident, while dribbling was never evident. Our forwards proved to be our weakness once again. Until they learn the essentials of the game we are not likely to win a match.

Those to be congratulated are Nikam V. B. for his fine play as back, Redkar for his pertinacity, and Bedekar for his endurance.

Backs.

S. S. P. Military School.

V. B. Nikam

Cathedral High School.

J. McCarthy

Three Quarters.

N. G. Rana

H. Dubash

K. B. Joshi

L. Sullen

D. D. Gaikwad

L. Woodcock

M. Mirza

A. Pinto

Halves.

Y. K. Sawant

J. Brewin

D. D. Redkar (**Captain**)

V. David

Forwards.

V. R. Bedekar	K. Murzban
B. M. Bhongle	B. Powell
A. J. Dhone	M. Belcourt
K. A. Charge	T. Pinto
S. P. Borade	J. Marshall
B. S. Shetty	M. Wadud
K. Rao	F. Hooper

Linesman—D. Watsa

Referee—Captain Snow.

THIRD RUGGER MATCH, 1937.**S. S. P. Military School vs. Panchgani Boys' High School.**

Friday, September 10th on the School Ground.

Won 19—0.

This was the third match of the season, consequently we were eager to vindicate our reputation, which had been sorely tried when we played at Panchgani, but somewhat enhanced by our valiant efforts at Bombay.

The School Ground was in fairly good condition for we had been blessed with rain only two days before the match after a very long spell of dry weather.

We won the toss and decided to kick off. The first ten minutes showed no score, and it looked like being a fairly even match. However, a minute or two later Redkar crossed the line, after one unsuccessful attempt. Mirza failed to convert.

The forwards were now working well and were succeeding in pushing over a heavier pack. As the game progressed it became evident that it was our forwards who were giving us all our opportunities.

In midfield Redkar again got away with the ball, and made a fine run right through the Panchgani defence to score between the posts. This was the result of the advantage rule being given in our favour, a finer example of which I have seldom seen. Mirza again failed to convert. Thus at half time the score stood at 6—0.

The second half proved to be more eventful than the first. From the very beginning our forwards pressed hard on their opponents' twenty five. Dhone, in particular, was doing splendid work and often led the pack to victory. Apart from an occasional fly-hack the school team played an almost faultless game. Nikam gave us an anxious moment when he failed to fall on the ball or find touch on one occasion, but our anxiety was overcome when Sawant took the game into his hands.

This incident was soon followed up by a try from Sawant, which Mirza converted from a difficult angle. Shortly afterwards Rana broke through and scored near the touch line, which Mirza converted, making our total 16—0. A few minutes later Rana again crossed the line but failed to score. Shetty then suddenly burst through the opponents' forwards with a fine dribble right upto the goal mouth, but unfortunately failed to overcome the defence.

The play was now entirely in the opponents' half of the field, and we made many rushes, including one by Joshi, where hesitation lost him a try, and running back on another occasion not only confused the opponents' team but his own also. Finally, Redkar crossed the line once more, Mirza failing to convert. Thus the final score was 19—0 in our favour.

The best tackling of the match came from the Panchgani side, Todd, their captain, and Morris, giving our boys a good exhibition of the low tackle, which most of our team have still to learn. The opponents were greatly handicapped by not being backed up. They had two splendid rushes for our line but both these came to nought for this reason.

It was evident that our boys were the fitter team, and won their match on good team work, the forwards being in great form. The improvement all round since the Bombay match was most noticeable. There was not a single free kick given against us, which was most comforting after our exhibition of infringements at Bombay.

S. S. P. Military School.

Panchgani Boys' High School.

Back.

V. B. Nikam

Fernandes

Three Quarters.

K. B. Joshi	A. Baig
D. D. Gaikwad	C. Aitken
K. Rao	C. Morris
N. G. Rana	I. Aitken

Halves.

D. D. Redkar (Captain)	R. S. Todd (Captain)
Y. K. Sawant	D. Turner

Forwards.

S. D. Shinde	N. Wheeler
V. R. Bedekar	(Hooker) S. Smith
A. J. Dhone	L. Turner
B. S. Shetty	D. Smith
M. Mirza	J. Virjee
S. N. Mahant	C. Clarke
D. Watsa	M. Baig
B. M. Bhongle	T. Whitman

Linesman—G. N. Katju. **Referee—S. S. Cameron, Esq.**

FOURTH RUGGER MATCH, 1937.

S.S.P. Military School versus Panchgani Boys' High School.

Played on October 12th 1937 on the home ground.

Won by 11—0 points.

This match was played on a very hard ground with the thermometer registering over ninety degrees. We spread chopped up grass several inches deep all over the ground and so trusted the players might believe it to be soft. In the first two minutes Sawant crossed the line to score a rather doubtful try, which Mirza successfully converted. For the remainder of the first half we pressed the Panchgani Boys School, finally scoring another try through Joshi, but this time Mirza failed to convert. At the half time the score stood at 8—0 in our favour.

During the interval H. E. the Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, who was present, was introduced to both the teams and then we

resumed play. The Panchgani side made several valiant efforts in the second half and very nearly scored after an excellent passing movement, but suddenly the tables were turned and we broke through once more, scoring through Sawant. This try Watsa failed to convert.

The last five minutes the ball was in our twenty-five, and the opposing team very nearly broke through, and when the final whistle blew the score stood at 11—0 and so we walked off the victors.

Special congratulations go to Redkar, who played a magnificent game in spite of temporary concussion, Sawant, Joshi, Bedekar and Dhone. The last named was responsible for many of our forward movements, while V. B. Nikam at back played a valiant game and made our defence impregnable. For this match one of our best Three Quarters was absent, N. G. Rana, being at a Religious Ceremony, the bug bear to efficiency in anything in this country! and the excuse for absence on all possible occasions. Needless to say the Boy had no desire to be absent.

On the whole, I think the XV is to be congratulated on a fairly successful season. Their knowledge of the game has grown beyond all conjecture, and next year I hope to see it victorious at Bombay

The teams were:—

S. S. P. Military School.

Panchgani Boys' High School.

Backs.

V. B. Nikam

G. P. Fernandes

Three Quarters.

K. B. Joshi

A. Baig

D. D. Gaikwad

C. Aitken

K. Rao

C. Morris

B. S. Shetty

I. Aitken

Halves.

Y. K. Sawant

R. S. Todd (**Captain**)

D. D. Redkar (**Captain**)

D. Turner

Forwards.

V. R. Bedekar

W. Godwin

A. J. Dhone

S. Smith

S. D. Shinde

J. Virjee

S. N. Mahant

D. Smith

D. Watsa
 M. Mirza
 G. N. Katju
 B. M. Bhongle

Linesman—S. P. Borade.

L. Turner
 C. Clarke
 M. Baig
 T. Whitman

Referee—S. S. Cameron.

THE HOUSE MATCHES.

1st Round played on 26th August and won by Indore-Gwalior by 9—0. Referee Mr. S. S. Cameron.

2nd Round played on September 20th and won by Indore-Gwalior by 9—0. Referee RegtL Sgt.-Major, Somerset L. Infantry.

The first House Match was played on a very hard ground and consequently the tackling was very poor. We tried again to soften it with chopped up grass. The Indore-Gwalior team were the more experienced team, having several 1st XV players on their side, while the Kolhapur-Baroda team had the heavier pack. The three-quarter lines were fairly evenly matched, but the general team work of the Indore-Gwalior side defeated their opponents.

The play was not brilliant, as could hardly be expected of the first House match ever played in the school. However, Redkar played an excellent game in spite of very little support from his team, while Sawant well supported by his backs and three-quarters in particular, went over to score two unconverted tries. Mahant too succeeded in breaking through, V. B. Nikam played a splendid game at back, while K. Rao for Kolhapur-Baroda played gallantly against overwhelming odds.

The second Round of the House Matches, played in suitably wet weather, proved to be the final round for Indore-Gwalior once again defeated their opponents.

This match was a much more keenly contested one. Both teams had improved immensely, and for the first fifteen minutes the teams were excellently matched. Then Shetty throwing the ball in from touch to the front man of the line-out received it back and scored a well deserved try. Joshi took a difficult kick but failed to convert. Indore-Gwalior now continued to press and soon Shetty went over again. Once more Joshi failed to convert. Thus the score at half time was 6—0 against Kolhapur-Baroda.

The second half was less eventful, the Kolhapur-Baroda pressed hard and made many valiant attempts. Most notable was Mirza's fine kicking into touch.

Watsa, playing back, showed that he has learnt to fall on the ball, while several forwards prefered watching to playing. Of the Indore-Gwalior forwards, Dhone was the star turn. He has really learnt the art of dribbling and gave his side, as a consequence, many chances to score, though he never actually scored himself.

As a result of one of these forward rushes Mahant scored for Indore-Gwalior. This time Joshi just failed to convert. There was no further score, the result being a win to Indore-Gwalior by 9 points to nil.

The teams were:—

1st Round.

Indore-Gwalior.

Kolhapur-Baroda.

Backs.

Nikam V. B.

Rao K.

Halves.

Sawant Y. K. (**Captain**)

Redkar D. D. (**Captain**)

Dube R. C.

Jagad B. H.

Three Quarters.

Joshi K. B.

Mirza M.

Shinde S. D.

Gaikwad D. D.

Mahant S. N.

Watsa D.

Shetty B. S.

Rana N. G.

Forwards.

Bedekar V. R.

Khambatta F.

Jadeja G. U.

Bhongle B. M.

Borade S. P.

Gunjal M. B.

Charge K. A.

Abbas

Joti Singh

Sahi R. L.

Mohan Lal

Girme L. H.

Aziz Hassan

Nikam J. A.

Dhone A. J.

Walvi R. S.

2nd Round.

Indore-Gwalior,

Kolhapur-Baroda.

Backs.

Nikam V. B.

Gaikwad D. D.

Halves.Sawant Y. K. (**Captain**)Redkar D. D. (**Captain**)

Dube R. C.

Vadgama B. A.

Three Quarters.

Joshi K. B.

Mirza M.

Shinde S. D.

Rao K.

Bedekar V. R.

Watsa D.

Shetty B. S.

Rana N. G.

Forwards.

Mahant S. N.

Bhongle B. M.

Borade S. P.

Khambatta F.

Jadeja G. U.

Nikam J. A.

Dhone A. J.

Walvi R. S.

Joti Singh

Gunjal M. B.

Aziz Hassan

Abbas

Charge K. A.

Sahi R. L.

Mohan Lal

Rana J. G.

ROWING.

We still have a selection of nearly twenty Boats, Punts, and Canoes on the River. These are not very good, the river is very poor owing to the level having been lowered 4 feet about 3 to 4 years ago, so rowing is not taken very seriously. But it gives our boys lots of amusement and education on Sundays and holidays, when it does not interfere with other games.

GOLF.

A marked attraction to golf was noticed just before the Inter-House Shield was contested for and there were some very good games. Our links being poor as regards "lies", we have made a "local rule" that the ball may be picked up at any time and "placed", if the lie is not playable, this is fairly frequent!! The play has improved and a little less ignorance is displayed about the clubs and their various uses and strokes. I am sure we have many

INTER-HOUSE GROUP OF GOLF COMPETITORS, 1938.

Won by Kolhapur-House.

We have our own Golf Links on our 25 Acre Playing Fields.



Seated Left to Right:—

K. Rao, S. D. Shinde, R. C. Dube, B. H. Jagad, Y. K. Sawant

2nd Row Left to Right Standing:—

**S. N. Mahant, D. D. Gaikwad, D. D. Redkar, J. A. Nikam
G. N. Katju.**

budding golfers of repute. Any way they have all started the game while young, and that is half the battle in Golf.

Four or five of them played regularly on the Mahableshwar Golf Links in the Summer Holidays.

HOCKEY, 1937-38.

This account is written by our chief "Hockey Coach":—

The Hockey season was very successful on the whole. The standard has improved since last year, though there is still a lot of room for improvement. We are greatly handicapped by a very bad ground and I hope that this handicap will be removed before long, (we require Rs. 3000 to make one respectable Hockey ground). We tried to play most of the matches away but this was not always possible. We are sorry that we were not able to return the hospitality of many teams on account of our bad ground; perhaps we shall be able to do it next year.

We played altogether eighteen matches out of which we won ten, drew one, and lost seven. The best matches were perhaps against the Army Signal School. Though we lost both matches, yet they were very fine games and everybody enjoyed them thoroughly.

In the first match of the inter-School tournament we played St. Vincent's School. It was a very good match, but they were a slightly better side and won by the only goal of the match. We certainly need more practice in many things, especially in taking a short corner. However, I hope we shall win next year. The two outstanding players of the match were S. D. Shinde, the goal-keeper, and K. Rao, the centre-half, both of whom played a great game and saved our side from being beaten by a bigger margin.

The Inter-House matches were very good fun and the boys played with great keenness. In the semi-finals, Baroda House beat Kolhapur House, and Indore House beat Gwalior. In the finals Indore House won after a very good game.

Half Colours have been awarded to the following. (We only have half colours for Hockey):—

1. D. D. Redkar (**Captain**).
2. K. Rao.
3. D. Watsa.
4. S. D. Shinde.
5. V. B. Nikam.

INDIAN GAMES.

The usual Inter-House competitions took place, otherwise not much interest shown.

BOXING AND GYMNASTICS.

The Boxing season is short; really only from the first week of January till the Inter-House competition at the end of March, or the first week of April. These were very well contested this year. We have to thank Sgt. Jones of the Somerset Light Infantry for being a first class instructor, with a pleasant manner that has got the Boys working and taught them to hit hard. The House results appear later. There were many good fights. The best losers going to Mahant and Sahi (Senior). Redkar and Gaikwad each knocked out his man in the first round of their contests, very well merited wins.

SCHOOL COLOURS, 1937.

(Those with colours previous to this appeared in our 1936 Magazine).

CRICKET. "Firsts"

S. N. Mahant
N. G. Rana

"Seconds"

G. N. Katju.
D. Watsa.
D. D. Gaikwad.
B. S. Shetty.

"Colts"

M. T. Holkar

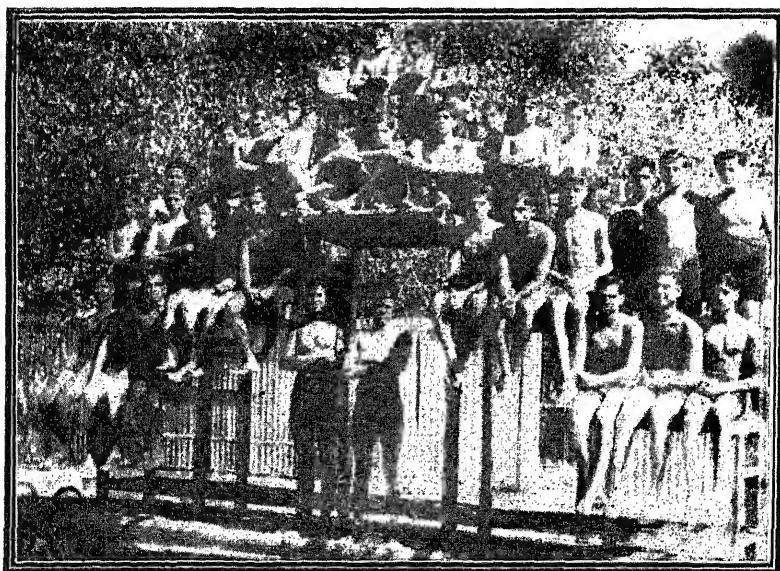
RUGBY FOOTBALL. "Firsts"

D. D. Redkar
Y. K. Sawant
V. R. Bedekar
V. B. Nikam
N. G. Rana
A. Dhone

**GROUP OF HOUSE COMPETITORS IN
INTER-HOUSE SWIMMING AND DIVING
COMPETITORS, 1938.**

Grouped on High Dives of our School Swimming Bath

Won by Kolhapur-House.



"Seconds"

K. Rao.
 S. D. Shinde
 D. D. Gaikwad
 D. Watsa
 B. M. Bhongle
 B. S. Shetty
 S. N. Mahant
 M. Mirza
 K. B. Joshi

RIDING. "Firsts" or "Spurs"

Y. K. Sawant

"Seconds"

M. R. Reddy
 D. Watsa
 J. A. Nikam
 R. C. Dube
 S. D. Shinde
 M. T. Holkar

SWIMMING. "Firsts"

J. A. Nikam
 Y. K. Sawant
 D. Watsa
 K. B. Joshi

Half Colours have been allotted as follows:—

TENNIS.

1. D. Watsa
2. G. N. Katju
3. S. N. Mahant
4. S. D. Shinde

HOCKEY.

1. D. D. Redkar
2. D. Watsa
3. K. Rao
4. S. D. Shinde
5. V. B. Nikam

SQUASH RACQUETS.

1. D. Watsa
2. S. N. Mahant
3. D. D. Redkar
4. G. N. Katju

POONA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INTER-SCHOOLS ATHLETIC MEETING, 1938.

Championship Results.

1st	Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School	113 Points.
2nd	St. Vincent High School	42 Points.
3rd	N. M. V. High School	37 Points.
4th	Dastur High School	23 Points.

Individual Championship.

1st	Y. K. Sawant	...	...	...	48 Points.
2nd	D. D. Gaikwad	...	...	...	33 Points.
3rd	M. T. Holkar	...	...	...	10 Points
4th	B. S. Shetty	...	...	...	6 Points.
5th	D. D. Redkar	...	...	...	3 Points
5th	M. Mirza	...	...	...	3 Points.
5th	Joti Singh	...	...	...	3 Points.
6th	R. L. Sahi	...	...	...	2½ Points.
6th	P. N. Chavan	...	...	...	2½ Points.
7th	I. M. Rizvi	...	...	...	2 Points.

RELAY SHIELD.

1st Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School.

2nd Dastur High School.

Our Runners were:—

D. D. Gaikwad	100 Yards.
G. N. Katju	200 Yards.
M. Mirza	300 Yards.
Y. K. Sawant	400 Yards.

**OUR SCHOOL COMPETITORS IN
POONA INTER-SCHOOLS ATHLETICS 1938.**

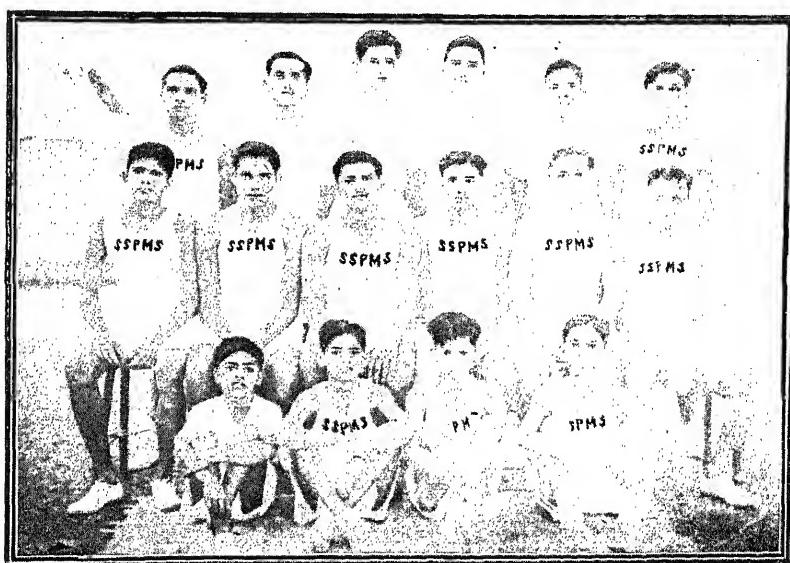
We won these for 4th year in succession

Also won the Relay Race for 4th year in succession.

Won the Individual Champion for 4th year in succession.

Y. K. Sawant for 3 years in succession.

D. D. Gaikwad being 2nd also of this school.



Seated Left to Right:—

V. Rao, A. B. Shinde, H. R. Paur, R. M. Reddy.

2nd Row Left to Right Seated:—

**P. N. Chavan, M. Mirza, Y. K. Sawant, D. D. Gaikwad, M. T.
Holkar, Joti Singh.**

Top Row Left to Right Standing:—

**R. L. Sahi, G. N. Katju, Aziz Hassan, D. D. Redkar, K. Rao,
I. M. Rizvi.**

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.

INTER-HOUSE TENNIS.

Baroda-House

versus

Gwalior-House.

SINGLES.

D. Watsa	(B)	beat S. N. Mahant (G)	6-4, 6-4
S. D. Shinde	(G)	beat K. Rao (B)	6-4, 8-6
N. G. Rana	(B)	beat B. S. Shetty (G)	6-1, 3-6, 6-2.
Dharam Rao	(G)	beat R. L. Sahi (B)	4-6, 8-6, 6-4.
G. U. Jadeja	(G)	beat V. Y. Dhabade (B)	7-5, 6-8, 6-4

Gwalior House won by 3 matches to 2.

DOUBLES.

Mahant & S. D. Shinde (G)	beat Watsa & K. Rao (B)	6-4, 10-8
N. G. Rana & Vadgama (B)	beat Shetty & Jadeja (G)	6-4, 7-9, 6-4.
Pant & Dharam Rao (G)	beat Sahi & Dabhade (B)	6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

Gwalior House won by 2 matches to 1.

Indore-House

versus

Kolhapur-House.

SINGLES.

G. N. Katju	(I)	beat J. A. Nikam (K)	6-0, 6-3
J. G. Rana	(K)	beat Y. K. Sawant (I)	6-2, 6-4
M. Mirza	(K)	beat V. B. Nikam (I)	6-4, 6-2
R. C. Dube	(I)	beat D. D. Gaikwad (K)	6-3, 3-6, 7-5.
S. P. Borade	(I)	beat D. G. Joshirao (K)	6-3, 6-3

Indore House won by 3 matches to 2.

DOUBLES.

Katju & Sawant (I)	beat J. A. Nikam & Rana (K)	7-9, 6-3, 6-2.
Dube & V. B. Nikam (I)	beat Mirza & Gaikwad (K)	7-5, 8-6
C. E. Holkar & Borad. (I)	beat Joshirao & Walwalkar (K)	6-1, 6-2

Indore House won by 3 matches to nil.

FINALS.**SINGLES.**

Indore-House	versus	Gwalior-House.
G. N. Katju (I)	beat S. N. Mahant (G)	4-6, 9-7, 6-4
S. D. Shinde (G)	beat Y. K. Sawant (I)	6-4, 6-3
V. B. Nikam (I)	beat B. S. Shetty (G)	6-1, 6-1
R. C. Dube (I)	beat G. U. Jadeja (G)	6-3, 6-4

Indore House won by 3 matches to 1.

DOUBLES.

Manant & S. D. Shinde (G)	beat Katju & Sawant (I)	6-2 6-1
Shetty & Jadeja (G)	beat Dube & V. Nikam (I)	7-5, 10-8
Borade & C. Holkar (I)	beat Dharan Rao & Pant (G)	4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Gwalior House won by 2 matches to 1.

SQUASH RACQUETS.**Semi-Finals.**

Indore-House	versus	Baroda-House.
1. Y. K. Sawant	lost to	D. Watsa
2. S. P. Borade	beat	F. Khambatta
3. V. B. Nikam	lost to	N. G. Rana
4. R. C. Dube	beat	B. A. Vadgama
5. G. N. Katju	beat	B. H. Jagad

Indore-House won by 3 matches to 2.

Kolhapur-House	versus	Gwalior-House.
1. D. D. Gaikwad	lost to	S. N. Mahant
2. M. Mirza	lost to	S. D. Shinde
3. J. A. Nikam	beat	B. S. Shetty
4. D. G. Joshirao	lost to	B. R. Pant
5. J. G. Rana	beat	Joti Singh

Gwalior-House won by 3 matches to 2.

**INTER-HOUSE SQUASH RACQUET TOURNAMENT
COMPETITORS, 1938.**

Won by Indore-House. We have 3 Squash Courts.



Seated Left to Right:—

**S. P. Borade, S. N. Mahant, R. C. Dube, B. H. Jagad, V. B.
Nikam, B. A. Vadgama, S. D. Shinde, N. G. Rana, G. U.
Jadeja.**

2nd Row Left to Right Standing:—

**Y. K. Sawant, F. Khambatta, J. A. Nikam, G. N. Katju, D. D.
Gaikwad, M. Mirza, B. R. Pant.**

Inter-House Finals.

Indore-House	versus	Gwalior House.
1. Y. K. Sawant	lost to	S. N. Mahant
2. S. P. Borade	beat	S. D. Shinde
3. V. B. Nikam	beat	B. S. Shetty
4. R. C. Dube	beat	B. R. Pant
5. G. N. Katju	beat	G. U. Jadeja

In the above matches Indore-House won by 4 matches to 1.

GOLF 1938.

Inter-House Semi-Finals.

Kolhapur-House (K) —versus—Indore-House (I)

D. D. Redkar (K) beat G. N. Katju (I) by 5 up and 3 to play.
 Y. K. Sawant (I) beat D. D. Gaikwad (K) by 1 up.
 J. A. Nikam (K) beat R. C. Dube (I) by 2 up.

Kolhapur House won two matches to one.

Gwalior-House (G) —versus—Baroda-House (B)

S. N. Mahant (G) beat B. H. Jagad (B) 1 up.
 D. Watsa (B) beat S. D. Shinde (G) 4 up and 3 to play.
 B. S. Shetty (G) beat K. Rao (B) 3 up and 2 to play.

Gwalior-House won two matches to one.

Inter-House Finals.

Kolhapur-House (K) —versus—Gwalior-House (G)

D. D. Redkar (K) beat S. N. Mahant (G) by 3 up and 2 to play.
 D. D. Gaikwad (K) beat S. D. Shinde (G) by 1 up.
 J. A. Nikam (K) versus B. S. Shetty (not finished).

Winners Kolhapur-House.

INTER-HOUSE RIDING COMPETITIONS.

The Inter-House Riding contests took place on the 21st and 22nd March, 1938. Four competitors per House.

Results as follows Total Marks.

Marks 20 for Horsemanship and general control of a Horse; 10 for Jumping.

Indore-House were 1st as follows:—

Y. K. Sawant	got 16 and 7 = 23 points.
R. C. Dube	got 15 and 9 = 24 points.
M. T. Holkar	got 14 and 9 = 23 Points.
G. N. Katju	got 11 and 6 = 17 Points
	<hr/>
	Total 87 Points.

Kolhapur and Baroda House tied for 2nd place as follows:—

Kolhapur-House.

D. D. Gaikwad	got 18 and 9 = 27 Points.
R. M. Reddy	got 13 and 8 = 21 Points
J. A. Nikam	got 10 and 6 = 16 Points.
R. S. Walvi	got 11 and 4 = 15 Points.
	<hr/>
	Total 79 Points.

Baroda-House.

B. H. Jagad	got 17 and 10 = 27 Points.
D. Watsa	got 11 and 8 = 19 Points.
K. Rao	got 11 and 8 = 19 Points.
F. Khambatta	got 10 and 4 = 14 Points.
	<hr/>
	Total 79 Points

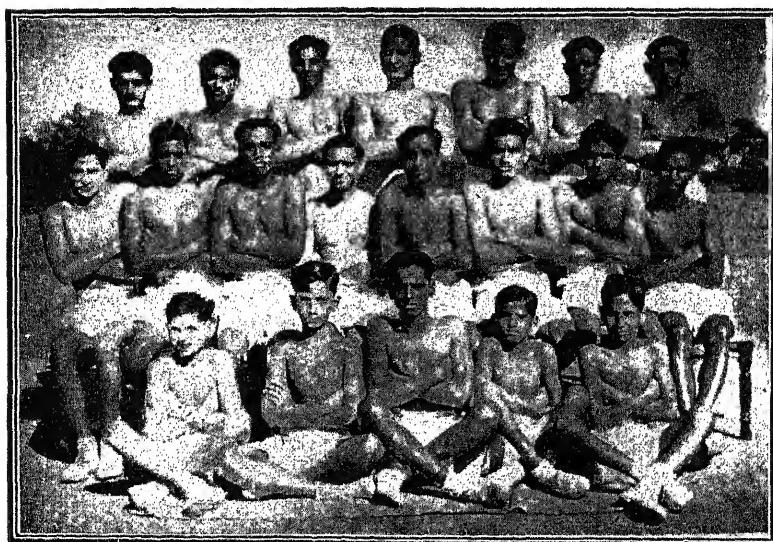
Gwalior-House.

S. D. Shinde	got 15 and 9 points = 24 Points.
B. R. Pant	got 12 and 6 points = 18 Points.
H. R. Paur	got 9 and 7 points = 16 Points.
Mohan Rao	got 8 and 5 points = 13 Points
	<hr/>
	Total 71 Points

**GROUP OF INTER-HOUSE COMPETITORS IN BOXING
COMPETITIONS, 1938.**

Won by Kolhapur and Baroda Houses combined.

Excellent competitions, with two "Knock Outs" in Finals.



Seated Left to Right:—

H. R. Paur, M. M. Bankar, C. E. Holkar, A. B. Shinde, R. M. Reddy.

2nd Row Left to Right Seated:—

N. G. Rana, K. A. Gcharge, S. D. Shinde, R. L. Sahi, A. J. Dhone, R. C. Dube, B. H. Jagad, K. Rao.

Top Row Left to Right Standing:—

G. U. Jadeja, Y. K. Sawant, D. D. Gaikwad, D. D. Redkar, M. Mirza, S. N. Mahant, G. N. Katju.

INTER-HOUSE BOXING.

The 1937 combined Inter-House Boxing Finals were held at the School Sports Ground on Tuesday March 23rd at 4 p.m.
Indore and Gwalior-Houses vs. Kolhapur and Baroda-Houses

1. Fly Weight.

C. P. Walwalkar (K) 5 st. 3 lbs. beat M. M. Banker (I)
 5 st. 7 lbs.

2. Bantam Weight.

R. C. Dube (I) 7 st. 1 lb. beat B. H. Jagad (B) 6 st. 12 lbs.

3. Bantam Weight.

A. S. Dhone (I) 7st. 10 lbs. beat M. S. Baxi (B) 6 st. 8 lbs.

4. Feather Weight.

K. Rao (B) 7 st. 12 lbs. beat Jotisingh (G) 7 st. 12 lbs.

5. Feather Weight.

V. R. Parab (K) 8 st. 5 lbs. beat V. R. Bedekar (I)
 8 st. 3 lbs.

6. Feather Weight.

D. D. Gaikwad (K) 8 st. 7 lbs. beat
 S. N. Mahant (G) 8 st. 7 lbs

7. Light Weight.

D. Watsa (B) 8 st. 11 lbs. beat G. N. Katju (I) 8 st. 10 lbs.

8. Middle Weight.

G. U. Jadeja (G) 8 st. 8 lbs. beat J. G. Rana (K) 9st. 0lbs.

9. Heavy Weight.

K. B. Joshi (G) 9 st. 8 lbs. beat M. Mirza (K) 9 st. 1 lb.

10. Heavy Weight.

Y. K. Sawant (I) 9 st. 4 lbs. beat D. D. Redkar (K)
 9 st. 7 lbs.

Three Officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment kindly came as Judge and Referees.

1st 16½ Points Kolhapur and Baroda-Houses.

2nd 15 Points Indore and Gwalior-Houses.

Best Losers Light Weight—B. H. Jagad.

Best Losers Heavy Weight—D. D. Redkar.

INTER-HOUSE BOXING FINALS, 1938.

The 1938 Inter-House Boxing Finals took place on Friday March 18th at 4 p.m. on our Sports Ground.

Three Officers from The Somerset Light Infantry kindly doing Judge and Referees. Brigadier F. C. Roberts, V.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., Commanding, Poona Brigade, kindly attended.

Indore and Gwalior-Houses vs. Kolhapur and Baroda-Houses.

(combined)

(combined)

1. Fly Weight.

M. R. Reddy (K) 5 st. 2 lbs. beat H.R. Paur (G) 4 st. 13 lbs

2. Bantam Weight.

A. B. Shinde (K) 5 st. 7 lbs. beat M. M. Bankar (I) 6 st. 6 lbs.

3. Feather Weight.

A. Dhone (I) 7 st. 8 lbs. beat B. H. Jagad (B) 7 st. 4 lbs

4. Feather Weight.

C. Holkar (I) 7 st. 10 lbs. beat R. L. Sahi (B) 7 st. 4 lbs.

5. Light Weight.

K. Gcharge (I) 8 st. 6 lbs. beat N. G. Rana (B) 8 st. 6 lbs

6. Light Weight.

K. Rao (B) 8 st. 3 lbs. beat R. C. Dube (I) 8 st. 0 lbs.

7. Middle Weight.

M. Mirza (K) 9 st. 6 lbs. beat G. Katju (I) 9 st. 6 lbs.

8. Middle Weight.

D. D. Gaikwad (K) 9 st. 2 lbs. knocked out

S. D. Shinde (G) 9 st. 3 lbs

9. Middle Weight.

J. G. Rana (K) 9 st. 3 lbs. beat S. N. Mahant (G) 9 st. 3 lbs

10. Middle Weight.

D. Watsa (B) 9 st. 4 lbs. beat G. U. Jadeja (G) 9 st. 5 lbs

11. Catch Weight.

D. D. Redkar (K) 10 st. 5 lbs. knocked out

Y. K. Sawant (I) 9 st. 7 lbs.

(K)—KOLHAPUR HOUSE

(I)—INDORE HOUSE

(G)—GWALIOR HOUSE.

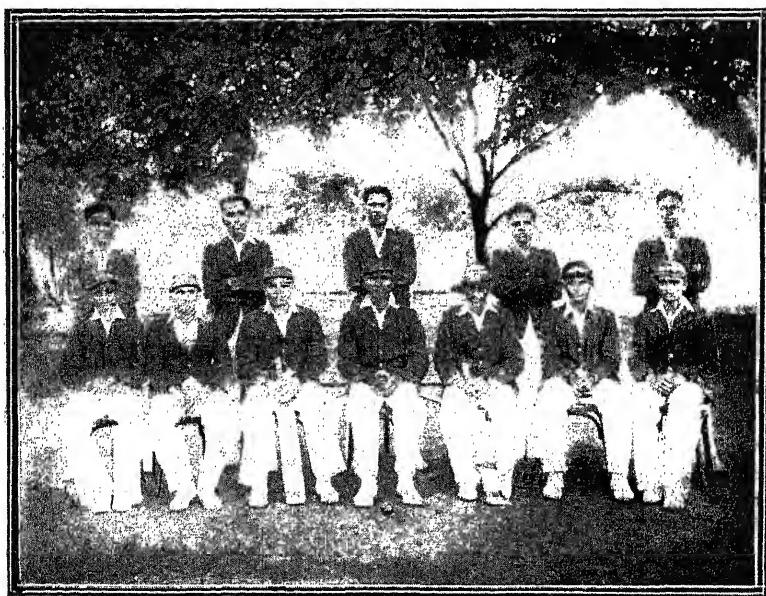
(B)—BARODA HOUSE

1st XI SCHOOL CRICKET TEAM, 1937.

During the 1937 Season this Team

Played	...	...	27	Matches.
Won	...	...	14	„
Drew	...	...	5	„
Lost	...	...	8	„

On Tour they also played at the Dehra Dun Indian Military Academy result a Draw and the Royal Indian Military College result a win for the School.



Left to Right Seated:—

B. S. Shetty, G. N. Katju, K. B. Joshi, D. D. Redkar, S. N. Mahant, D. Watsa, D. D. Gaikwad.

2nd Row Standing:—

R. C. Dube, S. D. Shinde, M. Mirza, V. B. Nikam, K. Rao.

Result— 1st K. and B. Houses 19 Points.

Result—2nd I. and G. Houses 14 Points.

Best Loser Junior R. L. Sahi.

Best loser Senior S. N. Mahant.

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

1st XI Cricket Fixtures, 1937.

Date.	Opponents.	Cround.	Time.	Results.
June. 19th	Combined Youngesters.	Home	02-00 p.m.	Draw.
„ 20th	Muslim Cricket Club	Home	01-00 p.m.	Lost.
„ 26th	Auglo Urdu High School	Home	01-00 p.m.	Won.
„ 27th	Y. M. C. A.	Home	01-00 p.m.	Won.
July. 3rd	Yeravada Ind. School	Away	01-00 p.m.	Won.
„ 4th	Kirkee Club	Home	01-00 p.m.	Won.
„ 10th	Parsee 2nd XI	Away	01-00 p.m.	Lost.
„ 11th	B. J. Medical School	Away	01-00 p.m.	Won.
„ 15th	The Royal Warwickshire Regiment	Home	01-00 p.m.	Draw.
„ 17th	Anglo Urdu High School	Away	01-00 p.m.	Draw.
„ 18th	10th Light Tank Coy.	Home	01-00 p.m.	Won.
Aug. 7th	Parse 2nd XI	Home	01-00 p.m.	Draw.
„ 8th	3rd Field Brigade Royal Artillery	Home	01-00 p.m.	Won.
„ 14th	10th Light Tank Coy.	Away	01-30 p.m.	Won.
„ 15th	College of Engineering	Home	01-30 p.m.	Draw.
„ 21st	B. J. Medical School	Home	01-30 p.m.	Won.
„ 22nd	G. I. P. Railway C. Club	Home	01-00 p.m.	Lost.

PLAYED 17 MATCHES.

WON	... 9
DRAW	... 5
LOST	... 3

POONA SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Inter-Schools Cricket Tournament.

1937. 1st Round—Beat Dastur High School by an innings and 135 runs.

2nd Round—Beat Anglo Urdu High School by an innings and 9 runs.

Semi-Finals—Lost to M. E. S. High School by 16 runs.

DETAILS.

1st Round.

S. S. P. M. School vs. Dastur High School.

1st Innings—Shivaji Military School

S. N. Mahant caught D. B. Irani, bowler R. Barucha	...	29
D. Watsa run out	...	0
K. B. Joshi caught B. B. Irani, bowler Cooper	...	3
D. D. Redkar caught A. Noble, bowler Driver	...	116
N. G. Rana caught Devecha, bowler Driver	...	82
R. C. Dube caught A. Noble, bowler P. Noble	...	0
D. D. Gaikwad not out	...	24
B. S. Shetty l.b.w. bowler B. B. Irani	...	5
V. B. Nikam caught Cooper bowler B. B. Irani	...	2
S. D. Shinde caught Devecha bowler Cooper	...	0
K. Rao bowled B. B. Irani	...	1
	Extras	18
	Total	279

Bowling—B. B. Irani	3	for	68
N. N. Cooper	2	for	36
D. B. Irani	0	for	33
T. A. Devecha	0	for	17
R. N. Barucha	1	for	42
J. A. Driver	2	for	38
P. K. Noble	1	for	27

Dastur High School—1st Innings.

D. B. Irani caught Shetty, bowler Mahant	...	1
J. R. Irani run out	...	0
B. B. Irani caught Joshi, bowler Gaikwad	...	15
T. A. Devecha bowled Mahant	...	0
J. A. Driver caught Rao, bowler Shetty	...	2
P. K. Noble bowled Gaikwad	...	6
K. Aderianwala not out	...	4
N. N. Cooper stumped bowler Mahant	...	4

R. N. Barucha caught Gaikwad, bowler Shinde	... 28
R. F. Khambatta stumped bowler Mahant	... 0
A. K. Noble bowled Mahant	... 0
	Extras 22
	Total 82

Bowling—S. N. Mahant	5 for 11
D. D. Gaikwad	2 for 22
D. Watsa	0 for 6
B. S. Shetty	1 for 1
S. D. Shinde	1 for 20

Dastur High School—2nd Innings.

J. R. Irani caught Nikam, bowler Mahant	... 16
R. N. Barucha caught Shinde, bowler Gaikwad	... 1
D. B. Irani caught Rana, bowler Shetty ...	... 1
N. N. Cooper bowled Rana	... 20
T. A. Devecha bowled Rana	... 10
B. B. Irani run out ...	... 0
J. A. Driver bowled Rana	... 1
P. K. Noble bowled Mahant	... 1
K. Aderiwala bowled Mahant	... 0
A. K. Noble not out ...	... 0
R. F. Khambatta bowled Mahant	... 0
	Extras 14
	Total 64

Bowling—S. N. Mahant	4 for 18
D. D. Gaikwad	1 for 10
D. Watsa	0 for 1
B. S. Shetty	1 for 1
N. G. Rana	3 for 20

S. S. P. M. School won by an innings and 135 runs.

SECOND ROUND.

S. S. P. Military School vs. Anglo Urdu High School.

1st Innings—Anglo Urdu High School.

E. H. Essa caught Watsa, bowler Mahant	... 0
A. K. Rehman caught Mahant, bowler N. Rana	... 5
S. K. Hashum l.b.w. bowler Watsa ...	... 0

K. Jaffar caught Redkar, bowler N. Rana	...	2
Mohiuddin caught Shetty, bowler Gaikwad	...	15
Gulam Md. bowled N. Rana	...	0
A. Majid caught Watsa, bowler Mirza	...	0
Y. Dalvi caught Gaikwad, bowler Shetty	...	12
A. H. Yousuf caught Watsa, bowler Mirza	...	9
N. Ahmed caught Shetty, bowler Mirza	...	2
	Extras	11
	Total	57

Bowling—S. N. Mahant	1	for	4
D. D. Gaikwad	1	for	9
D. Watsa	1	for	4
N. G. Rana	3	for	14
Md. Mirza	3	for	12
B. S. Shetty	1	for	3

1st Innings—S. S. P. Military School.

S. N. Mahant caught J. Kadar, bowler Kadar Jaffar	...	2
D. Watsa bowled Kadar Jaffar	...	15
K. B. Joshi bowled Majid	...	16
D. D. Redkar caught Yousuf, bowler Majid	...	0
N. G. Rana caught Mohiuddin, bowler N. Ahmed	...	15
D. D. Gaikwad caught Kadar Jaffar, bowler N. Ahmed	...	11
J. G. Rana bowled N. Ahmed	...	0
B. S. Shetty l.b.w. bowler Kadar Jaffar	...	13
R. C. Dube bowled A. Majid	...	14
V. B. Nikam bowled Majid	...	7
M. Mirza not out	...	5
	Extras	3
	Total	101

Bowling—Noor Ahmed	3	for	31
Kadar Jaffar	3	for	40
A. Majid	4	for	21
Mohiuddin	0	for	6

2nd Innings—Anglo Urdu High School.

E. H. Essa run out	...	...	1
A. Rehman caught Rana, Bowler Mahant	.	...	2
Hashum caught N. Rana, Bowler Mirza	...	...	8

K. Jaffar caught Mirza, bowler J. Rana ...	...	0
Mohuiddin bowled Mirza ...	...	5
A. H. Yousuf bowled N. Rana ...	...	4
Md. Gulam bowled N. Rana ...	...	0
A. Majid caught Mahant, bowler Mirza ...	...	0
Y. Dalvi bowled Shetty ...	...	5
R. Bhombal caught Gaikwad, bowler Mirza	...	6
Noor Ahmed not out ...	...	1
	Extras	3
	Total	35

Bowling—S. N. Mahant	1	for	7
J. G. Rana	1	for	4
N. G. Rana	2	for	6
D. Watsa	0	for	2
M. Mirza	4	for	11
B. S. Shetty	1	for	2

S. S. P. Military School won an Innings and 9 runs.

SEMI-FINALS.

M.E.S.H. School vs. S.S.P.M. School

1st Innings—M.E.S.H. School.

Modak caught Mirza, bowler N. G. Rana	...	13
Shinde l.b.w. bowler Katju	...	6
Mane run out ...	...	0
Daraj l.b.w. bowler N. G. Rana	...	2
Palsule caught Dube, bowler Katju	...	12
Mali bowled N. Rana ...	...	10
Deshmukh stumped bowler Mirza	...	10
Deshpande caught Dube, bowler Mirza ...	...	0
Talwalkar not out ...	...	18
Barve caught N. Rana, bowler Katju	...	0
Chavan caught Dube, bowler N. Rana ...	...	20
	Extras	10
	Total	101

Bowling—Mahant	0	for	6
Katju	3	for	31
Watsa	0	for	3

N. G. Rana	4	for	14
Shetty	0	for	1
Mirza	2	for	36

1st Innings—S.S.P.M. School.

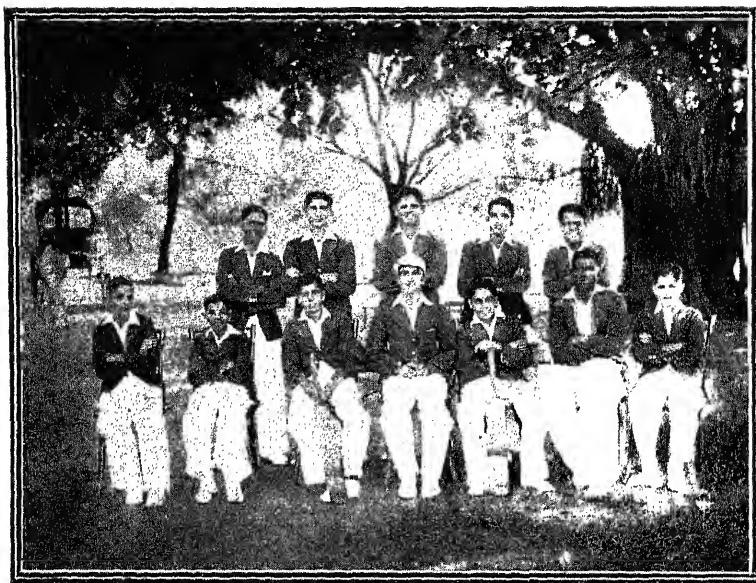
S. N. Mahant caught Palsule, bowler Chavan	...	0
D. Watsa bowled Talwalkar	...	0
K. B. Joshi caught Chavan, bowler Mane	...	17
D. D. Redkar bowled Mali	...	12
N. G. Rana l.b.w. bowler Mali	...	3
D. D. Gaikwad bowled Mali	...	9
G. N. Katju bowled Mali	...	3
B. S. Shetty caught Chavan, bowler Mane	...	1
R. C. Dube bowled Mane	...	16
V. B. Nikam l.b.w. bowler Chavan	...	0
M. Mirza not out	...	4
	Extras	17
	Total	82

Bowling—Chavan	2	for	10
Talwalkar	1	for	11
Mali	4	for	28
Mane	3	for	16

2nd Innings—M.E.S.H. School.

Modak l.b.w. bowler Rana	...	11
Shinde caught Redkar, bowler Watsa	...	0
Daraj run out	...	2
Mane caught Mahant, bowler Katju	...	8
Palsule caught Watsa, bowler Mirza	...	23
Deshpande caught Watsa, bowler Katju	...	5
Mali caught Redkar, bowler Gaikwad	...	3
Deshmukh bowled Katju	...	0
Talwalkar caught Nikam, bowler Gaikwad	...	2
Barve caught Nikam bowler Gaikwad	...	21
Chavan not out	...	0
	Extras	12
	Total	87

S.S.P.M.S. 'COLTS', XI, 1937.



Seated Left to Right:—

Z. Kabraji, S. T. More, M. S. Rege, M. T. Holkar, V. Y.
Dabhade, M. B. Gunjal, C. P. Walwalkar.

Standing Left to Right:—

L. H. Girme, V. A. Bopherao, K. Abbas, V. N. Naik, M. P.
Borade,

Bowling—Katju	3	for	18
Watsa	1	for	12
Mahant	0	for	8
N. Rana	1	for	17
Mirza	1	for	8
Shetty	0	for	2
Gaikwad	3	for	10

2nd Innings—S.S.P.M. School.

Mahant l.b.w. bowler Chavan	...	...	...	6
Katju bowled Mane	...	...	...	10
Joshi caught Mali, bowler Mane	...	...	...	8
Redkar l.b.w. bowler Mane	...	...	...	9
N. Rana bowled Mali	...	...	...	5
Watsa caught Deshmukh, bowler Mali	...	...	...	8
Gaikwad caught Shinde, bowler Mane	...	...	...	21
R. C. Dube bowled Mali	...	...	...	4
V. Nikam caught Barve, bowler Shinde	...	...	...	12
M. Mirza bowled Mali	...	...	...	1
Shetty not out	...	...	...	0
		Extras	6	
		Total	90	

Bowling—Chavan	1	for	12
Talwalkar	0	for	5
Mali	4	for	29
Mane	4	for	35
Shinde	1	for	3

S.S.P.M. School lost by 16 runs.

(JUNIORS) COLTS.

FIRST ROUND.

S.S.P.M. School vs. N.M.V.H. School.

1st Innings—N.M.V.H. School.

Gupte caught Rege, bowler M. T. Holkar	...	11
K. B. Joshi bowled M. T. Holkar	...	17
Chipalkatti bowled M. T. Holkar	...	0
Kulkarni bowled K. Abbas	...	7
Chukke caught Kabraji, bowler Abbas	...	7
Dharwalkar bowled M. T. Holkar	...	5

Bhabade caught Holkar, bowler Holkar	...	0
Nigade caught Naik, bowler Holkar	...	0
Thakur caught Rege, bowler Girme	...	0
Prabhune l.b.w. bowler Holkar	...	0
Datar not out	...	3
		Extras 20
		Total 70

Bowling—Abbas	2	for	28
Holkar	7	for	14
Girme	1	for	8
Rege	0	for	0

1st Innings—S.S.P.M. School.

Dabhade stumped bowler Chakke	...	...	1
More caught Kulkarni bowler Thakur	...	...	1
Girme bowled Chakke	...	...	0
Holkar bowled Thakur	...	...	0
Rege caught and bowled Chakke	...	...	2
Gunjal bowled Thakur	...	...	3
Walwalkar l.b.w. bowler Chakke	...	...	0
Kabraji not out	...	...	5
Naik bowled Thakur	...	...	0
Abbas caught Chikalpatti, bowler Thakur	...	...	2
		Extras 7	
		Total 21	

Bowling—Chakke	4	for	10
Thakur	6	for	4

2nd Innings—N.M.V.H. School.

Gupte caught Holkar, bowler Abbas	...	...	0
K. B. Joshi caught Holkar, bowler Girme	...	...	6
Datar bowled Abbas	...	...	0
Kulkarni run out	...	...	10
Chakke bowled Holkar	...	...	10
Chikalpatti caught Dabade, bowler Holkar	...	...	2
Nigade caught Walwalkar, bowler Girme	...	...	6
Bhabade bowled Abbas	...	...	16

Dharwarkar bowled Abbas	...	...	10
Prabhune l.b w. bowler Holkar	...	...	2
Thakur not out	...	...	0
		Extras	5
		Total	67

Bowling—Holkar	3	for	20
Abbas	4	for	18
Girme	2	for	22
Rege	0	for	2

2nd—Innings—S.S.P.M. School.

Dabhade bowled Prabhune	...	...	7
More caught Kulkarni, bowler Thakur	...	...	0
Kabraji bowled Chakke	...	...	0
Abbas caught Dharwarkar, bowler Thakur	...	...	0
Gunjal caught Dharwarkar, bowler Thakur	...	...	1
Holkar caught and bowled Chakke	...	...	4
Rege caught Chakke, bowler Prabhune	...	...	8
Walwalkar stumped bowler Prabhune	...	...	2
Girme stumped bowler Prabhune	...	...	8
Naik not out	...	...	3
Bhoperao run out	...	...	0
		Extras	3
		Total	36

Bowling—Chakke	2	for	11
Thakur	3	for	10
Prabhune	4	for	12

S. S. P. M. School lost by 80 runs.

CRICKET.

Averages for the year 1937.

BATTING.

Name.	No. of Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Average.
1. N. G. Rana	20	0	453	82	22.65
2. S. N. Mahant	20	0	242	49	22.1
3. D. D. Gaikwad	11	3	159	52	19.75

4. K. B. Joshi	22	1	410	83	19.52
5. D. D. Redkar	22	0	385	116	17.5
6. R. C. Dube	15	2	178	28	13.69
7. D. Watsa	17	0	225	66	13.24
8. S. D. Shinde	12	6	55	18	9.17
9. M. Mirza	5	2	26	16	8.66
10. V. B. Nikam	13	1	98	31	8.17
11. B. S. Shetty	19	6	104	25	8
12. G. N. Katju	16	0	120	24	7.5
13. K. Rao	13	2	72	23	6.55
14. B. R. Pant	5	1	22	11	5.5
15. J. G. Rana	11	1	49	17	4.9
16. B. A. Vadgama	3	1	8	5	4

BOWLING.

Name.	Overs.	Maiden.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
1. S. N. Mahant	156	52	298	45	6.62
2. M. Mirza	22	4	67	10	6.7
3. B. S. Shetty	74	18	216	32	6.75
4. G. N. Katju	140	35	299	39	7.66
5. N. G. Rana	94	25	228	27	8.44
6. B. R. Pant	47	7	126	14	9
7. K. B. Joshi	14	1	48	5	9.6
8. D. D. Gaikwad	55	22	104	10	10.4
9. S. D. Shinde	46	6	181	15	12.07
10. D. Watsa	75	18	185	15	12.33
11. J. G. Rana	10	4	33	1	33

HOCKEY, 1937.

January	14th	School	Versus	Armed Police	1—3
January	16th	School	Versus	Royal Tank Corps	2—0
January	18th	School	Versus	B. Coy. S. & M. (T. B.)	3—5
January	20th	School	Versus	Signal School	1—1
January	23rd	School	Versus	D. Coy. S. & M. (T.B.)	4—1
January	25th	School	Versus	19th F. Coy.	3—1
January	26th	School	Versus	College of Enginerring	1—1
January	27th	School	Versus	Royal Tank Corps	2—1
January	28th	School	Versus	College of Engineering	0—1
January	30th	School	Versus	B. Coy. S. L. I.	1—0
February	5th	School	Versus	Signal School	1—3

February	8th	School	Versus	A. Coy. R. B. S. & M.	3—6
February	13th	School	Versus	Industrial School	5—4
February	15th	School	Versus	3rd Bde. R.F.A.	1—2
February	25th	School	Versus	C. Coy. S. & M. (T.B.)	7—2
February	26th	School	Versus	19 F. Coy. S. & M.	1—5

Played	16 Matches.
Won	7 Matches.....
Drawn	2 Matches.
Lost	7 Matches.

POONA SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ATHLETIC MEETING 1937.

The School won the Inter-School Challenge Shield, also the Relay Race.

Y. K. Savant scored 49 Points which gained the individual Championship.

The undermentioned represented the School.

Y. K. Sawant scored 49 points, position being 1st of all Schools.

K. B. Joshi scored 43 points, position being 2nd of all Schools.

P. N. Chavan.

B. S. Shetty.

R. C. Dube.

V. A. Bhoperao.

D. Watsa.

J. G. Rana.

M. Mirza.

V. B. Vagh.

M. S. Rege.

S. R. Pawar.

R. M. Reddi.

D. D. Gaikward, our under 16 Champion was unavoidably absent.

SCHOOL CORPS AND DRILL.

The drill has much improved after 3 or more years at it the Prefects are turning out quite good N.C.O's and Section Commanders. Inter-House P.T. and Drill Competitions very keen this year.

P.T. won by Gwalior House.

Drill won by Kolhapur House.

Lieutenant Tom Sewell is entirely responsible for our P.T. and Drill and all we need are more Boys to make it possible to expand from a Platoon to one or more Companies.

WIRELESS NEWS.

"Prefects" listen in to News from Daventry every night.

The School have also "listened in" to many items of interest such as The International Rugger matches in British Isles for "Calcutta Cup". The Grand National from Aintree. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. Chief Cricket matches in India.

O. S. NEWS.

We need a lot more of this. Will O.S.'s please keep us informed of their doings?

V. R. Bedekar has joined the Territorials and is doing very well.

Bhagwe has been promoted in 5th Maharatta Light Infantry.

N. B. Naik doing well in the same group.

S. M. Power is with his Company of Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners up on the North West Frontier.

Moses and Jassawalla write fairly frequently and are busy in Bombay.

"Gurkha" writes more or less unintelligible unreliable and very friendly letters. He has I think been "to Sea", what as I don't know, he may have been round the world, and he talked about China and other countries in his letters.

Shamsher Singh is in his Father's business in Bombay.

Hubliker is doing the flying course with the Delhi Flying School of Instruction.

"Bertie" Baxi has now gone into business and we hope he is doing well. He writes fairly frequently.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Much improved in the past year and we have about 5000 Books, on nearly every subject under the Sun. We get nearly all the English Illustrated Papers, Magazines etc., from the various English Clubs in Poona. Our Librarians are conscien-

tious and do their job well and are far more reliable. They are beginning to understand what is required of them and the idea of what Literature means. They now help the smaller Boys choose books to read, that are suitable to their various tastes, which helps them forward with their reading and general knowledge.

SCHOOL PREFECTS.

"Prefects" this years have been:—

- D. D. Redkar.
- J. A. Nikam
- B. H. Jagad
- V. R. Bedekar.
- K. B. Joshi.
- S. N. Mahant.
- D. Watsa.
- Y. K. Sawant.
- D. D. Gaikwad.
- G. N. Katju.
- N. G. Rana.
- Ji. G. Rana.
- K. Rao.

SCHOOL COLOURS.

The rough rules we observe for the distribution are given on page 22 of the October 1936 School Magazine. Our chief object is to keep the standard as high as possible without discouraging the Boys unduly.

Boys have to show great keenness and efficiency, of a continuous nature to be worthy to receive colours.

Colours are now as follows:—

- Riding 1st or Spurs and 2nd are now given.
- Cricket 1st, 2nd and Colts XI.
- Rugger 1st and 2nd XV's
- Hockey 2nd or Half Colours.
- Tennis 2nd or Half Colours.
- Squash Racquets 2nd or Half Colours.
- Swimming 2nd or Half Colours (and "pass").
- Athletics 2nd or Half Colours.
- Boxing 2nd or Half Colours.
- Rowing 2nd or Half Colours.

following colours have not yet been presented. This next term or as soon as we consider the required been reached. Golf, Shooting, Gymnastics, Indian

AK-UP SUPPER AND PRIZE GIVING.

In our 1st Magazine we have had these in April 1937 and

many friends and old boys honoured us with their coming them being Sir Ragonathrao Sabnis of the Govern-

ment. In 1937 General Pope kindly presided and gave away follows:—

PRIZES OF INTER-HOUSE EVENTS, 1936-37.

Cricket Winners	...	"Kolhapur House."
Averages	...	D. D. Redkar (33.5)
g Average	...	V. R. Chavan (5.86).
Hockey	...	"Indore House."
Swimming	...	"Indore House."
Diving	...	"Indore House."
Boxing	...	"Kolhapur and Baroda Houses."
Boxing Best Loser Senior...	...	D. D. Redkar
Boxing Best Loser Junior...	...	B. H. Jagad
Riding	...	"Indore House."
Lawn Tennis Singles	...	"Indore House."
Lawn Tennis Doubles	...	"Indore House."
Squash Racquets	...	"Baroda House."
Golf	...	"Gwalior House."
Shooting		
(Rifle & Shot Gun)	...	"Indore House."
Tug-of-War	...	"Indore and Gwalior"
		(Comb.)
Cross Country	...	"Gwalior and Baroda"
		(Tie.)

Inter-House Cycle Race	...	"Indore House."
Inter-House Physical Training	...	"Indore House."
Inter-House Drill	...	"Baroda House."
Inter-House Indian Games	...	"Indore House."
Inter-House Rugby Football	...	Not competed for.
Inter-House Rowing	...	Not competed for.
Inter-House Catapult	...	"Gwalior House."
Individual Catapult	...	D. K. Parandekar.
Inter-House Championship	...	"Gwalior House."

ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1936-37.

Winners of Individual Events.

Boys under 12 years. 50 yds.	1st	Nadgonde
	2nd	M. R. Reddy
Boys under 12 years. 200 yds.	1st	Nadgonde
	2nd	H. R. Paur
Boys under 13 years. 80 yds.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	A. B. Jadhav
Boys under 13 years. 220 yds.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	A. B. Jadhav
Boys under 13 years. 440 yds.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	A. B. Jadhav
Boys under 14 years 100 yds.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	Kabaraji
Boys under 14 years. 220 yds.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	Bagal
Boys under 14 years. High Jump.	1st	Kabraji
	2nd	Bhoperao
Boys under 14 years. Long Jump.	1st	Bhoperao
	2nd	Jatar
Boys under 15 years. 100 yds.	1st	P. N. Chavan
	2nd	M. T. Holkar
		{ R. L. Sahi
Boys under 15 years. 220 yds.	1st	P. N. Chavan
	2nd	R. N. Sahi.

Boys under 15 years.	1½ Miles.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	R. L. Sahi
Boys under 15 years.	Long Jump.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 15 years.	High Jump.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	Bhoperao
Boys under 16 years.	100 yds.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Dube
Boys under 16 years.	220 yds.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	P. N. Chavan
Boys under 16 years.	440 yds.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	R. L. Sahi
Boys under 16 years.	1 Mile.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Gunjal
Boys under 16 yrs. 120 yds.			
Low Hurdles.		1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	P. N. Chavan
Boys under 16 years.	High Jump.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Vagh
Boys under 16 years.	Long Jump.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Vagh
Open.	100 yds.	1st	K. B. Joshi
		2nd	Sawant
Open.	220 yds.	1st	K. B. Joshi
		2nd	Sawant
Open.	440 yds.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	K. B. Joshi
Open.	½ Mile.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Bedekar
Open.	1 Mile.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Bedekar
Open.	1 Mile Relay.	1st	Indore-House
		2nd	Kolhapur-House
Open.	2 Miles Relay.	1st	Indore-House
		2nd	Gwalior-House

Open.	120 yds. Hurdles.	1st	K. B. Joshi
		2nd	Sawant
Open.	Long Jump.	1st	Mirza
		2nd	Sawant
Open.	High Jump.	1st	K. B. Jashi
		2nd	Watsa
Open.	Putting Shot.	1st	K. B. Joshi
		2nd	Redkar
Open.	Throwing the Cricket ball.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	K. B. Joshi
Open.	Pole Jump.	1st	Watsa
		2nd	Jagad

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st	Y. K. Sawant	...	122 Points.
2nd	K. B. Joshi	...	96 Points.
3rd	D. D. Gaikwad	...	94 Points.
4th	P. N. Chavan	...	66 Points.

Results of Inter-House Championship 1936-37.

1st	Gwalior House	...	528 Points.
2nd	Indore House	...	511 Points.
3rd	Baroda House	...	440½ Points.
4th	Kolhapur House	...	430½ Points.

CLASS PRIZES.

Senior Army Class.

<i>General Knowledge</i>	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd J. A. Nikam	3rd K. B. Joshi.
<i>English</i>	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd S. Haji	3rd K. B. Joshi.
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd K. B. Joshi	3rd S. Haji
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd K. B. Joshi	3rd D. D. Redkar

Junior Army Class.

<i>General Knowledge</i>	1st Y. K. Sawant	2nd Joti Singh	3rd R. L. Sahi
<i>English</i>	1st A. Dhone	2nd R. L. Sahi	3rd K. Rao
		Joti Singh	
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st R. L. Sahi	2nd K. Rao	3rd A. Dhone
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st R. L. Sahi	2nd A. Dhone	3rd K. Rao

Junior Cambridge Class.

<i>English</i>	1st N. G. Rana
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st J. G. Rana
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st J. G. Rana

Standard VI.

<i>English</i>	1st P. N. Chavan	{ 2nd K. A. Ghave N. S. Medora
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st D. M. Rao	
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st P. N. Chavan	2nd P. N. Chavan
		2nd V. B. Vagh

Standard V.

<i>English</i>	1st S. D. Shinde	2nd M. S. Rege	3rd S. C. Patel
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st M. S. Rege	2nd R. C. Dubre	3rd G. U. Jadeja
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st M. S. Rege	2nd R. C. Dubre	3rd G. U. Jadeja

Standard IV.

<i>English</i>	1st S. R. Powar	2nd C. E. Holkar	M. B. Gunjal
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st S. R. Powar	2nd C. E. Holkar	3rd S. T. More
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st C. E. Holkar	2nd S. R. Powar	3rd M. B. Gunjal

Standard III.

<i>English</i>	1st V. Y. Dabhade	2nd A. B. Shinde	{ 3rd A. N. Jatar R. M. Reddy
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st A. N. Jatar	2nd V. A. Bhoperao	
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st A. N. Jatar	2nd A. B. Shinde	3rd V. A. Bhoperao

Standard II.

<i>English</i>	1st Haider
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st K. S. Nadgaund
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st M. M. Bankar

Standard I.

<i>English</i>	1st Mendhi	{ 2nd A. B. Jadhav D.K. Parandekar R. R. Reddy
<i>Mathematics</i>	1st G. D. Bagal	
<i>Position in Exam.</i>	1st D. K. Parandekar	

PRIZE GIVING 1937-38.

Our House Supper and Prize giving took place on Monday April 11th 1938. The Army Commander, General Sir John Brind, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., kindly presided. The Heaths of H. M. The King Emperor and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur were drunk.

In his address the Army Commander drew attention to the fact that this school had been started here in response to demands for such a school by Indians in 1930-32. Among other things he said such a school could not possibly succeed without proper public support, and impressed on all Boys and Parents to send many more Boys to the school. He also drew attention to the wonderful opportunities that Boys get in this school and that can be had in few other schools. He also drew attention to the fact that a Public School can only be judged some years after its opening, when its Boys have gone forth into the World and when the character of the School through its old Boys becomes known.

RESULTS OF INTER-HOUSE EVENTS.

Inter-House Cricket Winners	... Kolhapur-House.
Best Batting Average	... N. G. Rana (av.) 22.65
Best Bowling Average	... S. N. Mahant (av.) 6.62.
Inter-House Hockey	... Indore-House.
Inter-House Swimming	... Kolhapur-House.
Inter-House Diving	... Kolhapur-House
Inter-House Boxing	... Kolhapur & Baroda (comb.)
Best Loser (Senior)	... S. N. Mahant.
Best Loser (Junior)	... R. L. Sahi
Inter-House Riding	Indore-House.
Tennis Singles	... Indore-House.
Tennis Doubles	... Gwalior-House.
Squash Racquets	... Indore-House
Golf	... Kolhapur-House.
Shooting (Rifle and Shot Gun)	... Baroda-House.
Cross Country	... Baroda-House.
Cycle Race	... Gwalior-House.
Physical Training	... Gwalior-House.
Drill	... Kolhapur-House.
Indian Games	... Kolhapur-House.
Rugby Football	... Indore and Gwalior (comb.)
Catapult (Individual)	... H. R. Paur.
Inter-House	... Baroda-House.

RESULT—	Baroda-House	1st	417 Points.
	Indore-House	2nd	373 Points.
	Kolhapur-House	3rd	371 Points.
	Gwalior-House	4th	299 Points.

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS, 1937-38.

Boys under 12 years.	50 yds.	1st	M. R. Reddy
		2nd	V. Rao
Boys under 12 years.	200 yds.	1st	M. R. Reddy
		2nd	V. Rao
Boys under 13 years.	80 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	M. R. Reddy
Boys under 13 years.	220 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	M. R. Reddy
Boys under 13 years.	440 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	H. R. Paur
Boys under 14 years.	100 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	A. B. Shinde
Boys under 14 years.	220 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	A. B. Shinde
Boys under 14 years.	440 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Aziz
Boys under 15 years.	½ Mile	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Bagal
Boys under 15 years.	100 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Bagal
Boys under 15 years.	220 yds.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Bagal
Boys under 15 years.	Long Jump.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Girme
Boys under 15 years.	High Jump.	1st	Rizvi
		2nd	Jatar
Boys under 16 years.	100 yds.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.			
	120 yds. Hurdles.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	Wagle

Boys under 16 years.	220 yds.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.....	440 yds.	1st	R. L. Sahi
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.	1st	R. L. Sahi
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.	1 Mile.	1st	R. L. Sahi
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.	Long Jump.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	M. T. Holkar
Boys under 16 years.	High Jucp.	1st	P. N. Chavan
		2nd	Rizvi
Open.	100 yds.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Mirza
Open.	220 yds.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Gaikwad
Open.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Jotisingh
Open.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Jotisingh
Open.	1 Mile	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Jotisingh
Open.	2 Miles.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Jotisingh
Open.	120 yds. Hurdles.	1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Sawant
Open.	Long Jump.	1st	Sawant
		2nd	Shetty
Open.	High Jump.	1st	Mirza
		2nd	Gaikwad
Open.	Putting Shot.	1st	Redkar
		2nd	Sawant
Throwing Cricket Ball.		1st	Gaikwad
		2nd	Sawant
Pole Jump.		1st	Watsa
		2nd	Jagad
Obstacle Race,		1st	Sawant
		2nd	V. B. Nikam

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

1st	Y. K. Sawant	... 110 Points.
2nd	Rizvi	... 100 Points.
3rd	A. B. Shinde	... 56 Points.
4th	P. N. Chavan	... 44 Points.

SHOOTING PRACTICE (1).

Boys Under 16 Years .22 Rifle 25 Yards.

1st	Mohan Rao	{ 24 Points.
	R. L. Sahi	{ 24 Points.
2nd	Aziz	23 Points.

Practice (2).

1st	Girme	{ 20 Points.
	R. L. Sahi	{ 20 Points.
2nd	M. P. Borade	11 Points.

Seniors .22 Rifle 25 Yards.

Practice (1).

1st	Mirza	27 Points.
2nd	K. Rao	20 Points.
3rd	Jadeja	15 Points.

Practice (2) 50 Yards.

1st	Jadeja	27 Points.
2nd	K. Rao	13 Points.
3rd	J. Nikam	10 Points.

OPEN SENIOR SHOT GUN.

Clay Pigeon. Practice No. 1. 4 Shots Each.

Scores.

Mirza	{	1 Hit Each.
Khambatta		
K. Rao.		

**GROUP OF INTER-HOUSE COMPETITORS SHOOTING
TEAMS, RIFLE AND SHOT GUN, 1938.**

Won by Baroda-House.

Miniature Rangs—Air Gun Competition Boys under 12 years of age.
" " .22 Rifle 25 yards Boys 13 to 16 years of age.
" " .410 Bore Shot Gun Boys 13 to 16 years of age.
" " .22 Rifle 50 yards Boys over 16 years of age.
" " .12 Bore Shot Gun }
Clay Pigeon Shoots } Boys over 16 years of age.



Seated Left to Right:—

D. D. Gaikwad, S. D. Shinde, R. L. Sahi, R. C. Dube, B. H. Jagad, K. A. Gcharge, D. D. Redkar.

2nd Row Left to Right Standing:—

G. U. Jadeja, Y. K. Sawant, S. N. Mahant, J. A. Nikam, M. Mirza, F. Khambatta, K. Rao, G. N. Katju.

Scores Practice No. 2. 4 Shots Each.

1st	D. D. Gaikwad	4 Hits.
2nd	K. Rao	3 Hits.
3rd	G. U. Jadeja	2 Hits.

SHOOTING BOYS UNDER 16 SHOT GUN .410**1st Practice Stationary Target.**

1st	Abass	21 Hits
2nd	Aziz	18 Hits.
3rd	R. L. Sahi	13 Hits.

Practice (2) Moving Target.

1st	M. T. Holker	51 Hits.
2nd	M. P. Borade	41 Hits
3rd	Aziz	33 Hits.

SHOOTING PRACTICE (1).**Boys Under 13 Years Air Gun.**

1st	Rajput	28 Points.
	Haider {	23 Points.
	Rizvi }	23 Points.

Practice (2).

1st	Rizvi	33 Points.
2nd	M. R. Reddy	23 Points.
	Rajput. }	23 Points.

CATAPULT JUNIOR BOYS.

1st	H. R. Paur.
2nd	Nadgonde
3rd	Dabhade.

SWIMMING.**Boys Under 14 Years 2 Lengths Free Style.**

1st	H. R. Paur.
2nd	S. R. Powar.
3rd	A. B. Shinde.
4th	Nadgonde.

Under 16 Years 2 Lengths Free Style

1 Length on Back.

- 1st Girme.
- 2nd Wagle.
- 3rd M. P. Borade.
- 4th Abass.

Open Endurance Test.

- 1st D. Watsa.
- 2nd Y. K. Sawant.
- 3rd B. S. Shetty.
- 4th S. D. Shinde.

Open 6 Length Free Style.

1 Free Style.

- 1st D. Watsa.
- 2nd D. D. Gaikwad.
- 3rd J. Nikam.
- 4th S. D. Shinde.

Open 6 Lengths Free Style.

- 1st Y. K. Sawant.
- 2nd J. Nikam.
- 3rd Girme .
- 4th K. Garge.

DIVING.**Boys Under 14 Years Spring Board Dive.**

- 1st A. B. Shinde.
- 2nd Mendi.
- 3rd R. Reddy.
- 4th S. R. Powar.

Boys Under 16 High Dive.

- 1st A. B. Shinde.
- 2nd Mendi.
- 3rd Nadgonde.
- 4th V. Rao.

Boys Under 16 Years Spring Board Dive.

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| 1st | A. B. Shinde. |
| 2nd | Mendi. |
| 3rd | Wagle. |
| 4th | R. R. Reddy. |

Boys Under 16 Years High Dive.

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| 1st | Wagle. |
| 2nd | R. R. Reddy. |
| 3rd | A. B. Shinde. |
| 4th | Mendi. |

Open Spring Board Dive.

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| 1st | V. Dabhade. |
| 2nd | Y. K. Sawant. |
| 3rd | S. D. Shinde. |
| 4th | N. G. Rana. |

Open High Dive.

- | | |
|-----|----------|
| 1st | Dabhade. |
| 2nd | Wagle. |
-

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL POONA.

CLASS PRIZES.

SENIOR ARMY CLASS (4 Boys).

General Knowledge	1st R. L. Sahi	2nd S. N. Mahant
English	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd D. Dhone
Mathematics	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd R. L. Sahi
Position in class	1st S. N. Mahant	2nd R. L. Sahi
Interview.	1st D. D. Redkar	

JUNIOR ARMY CLASS (5 Boys).

General Knowledge	1st Y. K. Sawant	2nd Jotisingh
English	1st M. L. Sahi	2nd Jotisingh
Mathematics	1st Y. K. Sawant	2nd M. L. Sahi
Position in class	1st Y. K. Sawant	2nd Jotisingh
Interview	1st G. N. Katju	

JUNIOR CAMBRIDGE CLASS (5 Boys).

English	1st B. H. Jagad	2nd B. R. Pant
Mathematics	1st B. H. Jagad	2nd B. R. Pant
Position in Class	1st B. H. Jagad	2nd B. R. Pant
Interview	1st N. G. Rana	

STANDARD VI (14 Boys).

English	1st K. Rao	2nd R. C. Dube
	1st S. D. Shinde	3rd Khambatta
Mathematics	1st K. Rao	2nd Walwalkar
Position in class	1st K. Rao	3rd Jadeja
Interview	1st F. Khambatta	{ 2nd R. C. Dube and S. I. Jadeja 3rd Shinde S. I. Jadeja

STANDARD V (7 Boys).

English	1st S. R. Powar	2nd C. E. Holkar
Mathematics	1st B. M. Bhongle	2nd S. R. Powar
Position in class	1st S. R. Powar	2nd C. E. Holkar
Interview	1st S. R. Powar	

STANDARD IV (8 Boys).

English	1st	A. B. Shinde	2nd	R. M. Reddy
Mathematics	1st	A. B. Shinde	2nd	R. M. Reddy
Position in class	1st	R. S. Walvi	2nd	A. N. Jatar
Interview	1st	A. N. Jatar		

STANDARD III (4 Boys).

English	{ 1st	M. M. Bankar	2nd	S. Kothavalala
Mathematics	{ 1st	K. Haider		
Position in class	1st	K. S. Nadgonde	2nd	S. Kothavalala
Interview	1st	M. M. Bankar	2nd	K. Haider
		S. Kothavalala		

STANDARD II (6 Boys).

English	1st	H. R. Paur	2nd	D. K. Parandekar
Mathematics	1st	K. M. Nimbalkar	2nd	G. D. Bagal
Position in class	1st	K. M. Nimbalkar	2nd	H. R. Paur
Interview	1st	Mendhi		

STANDARD I (6 Boys).

English	1st	B. Rajput	2nd	V. Rao
Mathematics	1st	D. M. Rao	2nd	V. Rao
Position in class	1st	B. Rajput	2nd	V. Rao
Interview	1st	B. Rajput		

OCTOBER 1936 TO MAY 1938.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS.

ACADEMIC.

The Dufferin.

January 1937.—Harsharan Lal entered the Dufferin.

January 1938.—Z. Kabraji entered the Dufferin having passed in "First" and got a Scholarship. These were our only candidates.

The I.M.A.

David B. Watsa just passed into the I.M.A. our first successful candidate, after four years at this school.

This needs special Education from age 10 to 18 inclusive and hence takes a Boy 8 to 9 years special training, the same as at the R.I.M.C., and at an English Public School. We have had no Boy more than 4 to 5 years in the school as we only opened the school and Army Classes in 1933. So far we have had one other Boy who passed, 20th out of 180 candidates. We are beginning to educate Parents and the Public to a better understanding of the Education necessary for a Boy to compete successfully for the I.M.A. and to an understanding of what Public School Education is. We consider this education of Parents and the Public an Academical Achievement on the part of this School.

MATRICULATION.

As regards the Matric Examination fifty per cent or more of our candidates are successful.

CAMBRIDGE.

Our first candidate sits at the July Examination.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

Hockey.—Won most of our matches.

Cricket.—Won most of our matches. Beat the R.I.M.C. at Dehra Dun. Drew with the I.M.A. at Dehra Dun.

Rugby Football.—Won two matches. Lost two matches.

Athletics.—Won Inter Schools of Poona Individual Championship, 4th year in succession. Won Inter Schools of Poona team Championship also Relay Race Challenge Shield. (12 Schools Compete).

Riding.—Twenty Boys ride well enough to Hunt with the Poona and Kirkee Hounds. We entered two teams in the Poona and Kirkee Hounds Open Team Races. 50 per cent of Boys now ride and we hope soon to increase this number.

Swimming.—All the Boys in the School can swim.

P.T. and Drill, Boxing, Tennis, Squash, Golf, Shooting and other sports greatly improved.

“Coaching” of games and sports much improved.

TOURING.

One Tour with 20 Boys 3000 miles in South India, to Cape Comorin and Madras.

One Tour with 25 Boys 3000 miles in North India to Delhi, Simla, Dehra Dun.

One Tour with 8 Boys for 4 months to England for the Coronation.